Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 162 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
Inkotine marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,140,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m.

INSURANCE.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON,
(For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about.....Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Branch: Calcutta.

London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL ... Rs 70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.

Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying Interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.

To facilitate Investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—

The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—

(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus Interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.
(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to dispose of his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and at the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager,

DR. J. J. NAEGAMVALA,
M.B., B.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
129, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.
Next to Leach & Weborny.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MARINE REGAL TWIN OIL ENGINES, AND 1 SPEED WAY MARINE ENGINE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their auction rooms next to the post office in Apollo Street, Fort by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

Ex S. S. "City of Lahore" from America.
2 Marine Regal Twin Screw 50 B.H.P. Oil Engines packed in 6 cases.
1 Marine Speed Way Engine 160 H.P.
The above Engines are open for inspection in the Docks

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF PAPERS.

By order of the Military Forwarding Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 12th day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Military Forwarding Office, Customs Shed Alexandra Docks (near the Red Gate).

Bags of papers (collected from the debris of the recent fire in the Alexandra Docks).

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, MESSRS. MANECKJI POONJIAJI AND SONS AT DOCKYARD ROAD, MAZAGON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell under instructions from the Surviving Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Codicil of the late Mr. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjiaji, and with the consent of his heirs, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

The remaining Stock-in-Trade such as casks of oak, teak and other wood filled with entire and sliced mangoes, bags and crates of empty bottles of chutney, copper pots and funnels, casks of ginger, bags of corks, bags of curry powder, a large quantity of vinegar, large casks, cases of assorted chutney, cupboards, safe with stand, platform scale, etc., etc. The sale will take place at the premises, i.e., the godown of Messrs. Maneckji Poonjiaji and Sons, at Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Solicitors for the said Executors and Executrix at their office in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Miya Hoosen Karrimbux of Delhi:—

52 packages each 50 pieces White Shirtings No. 1910 or others.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Re. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Come sharp. 4

EDUCATIONAL.

COMMENCED 1st July—B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English Mathematics, Meets every morning in Chanda Ramjee School, Bombay 4. 628

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—AN INDIAN LADY HOUSE-KEEPER. Salary Rs. 30 with all found. Apply Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 619

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for out-port, CLERK with good knowledge of English. Wages Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 80. Free board and lodging. Apply Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 584

WANTED—An ENGLISH or PARSEE LADY to coach up a Parsee Lady and her son in English for couple of hours between 10 and 4 p.m. Apply Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with teaching experience and salary expected. 624

WANTED—For a Mill in the Mofussil, a B.E. or L.C.E., with special knowledge and experience of Mill buildings, Mill tanks, Chawls, Sanitation, etc., work. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste, qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 607

WANTED.

WANTED—One new or Second-hand CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 40 to 50 B.H.P. Ruston Proctor or any good make. Apply Price required to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent of Gardens, Junagadh. 571

WANTED—STEEL WIRE. Hard Steel Wire B. W. G. Nos. 3, 5, 12 and 16 required. Quote lowest with quantity to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 621

REQUIRED—PARTNER, sleeping or working investing Rs. 30,000 in going concern, good prospects guaranteed. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 630

WANTED—The public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th Edition, revised and up-to-date) is, as the *Indian Daily News* says, "An *excellent* hand-book (dictionary) for the average newspaper reader." "Newspaper readers would not light upon a better help," says the *Indian Mirror*. Price Re 1-8. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A. Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two 36in. New CIRCULAR SAW BLADES. Apply to POWER & Co. Apollo Street, Bombay. 620

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 416

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between SYED BASHIBIN HAJI SAYED MAHOMED BEHBAHANI, HAJI MAHOMED ALI bin HAJI ALI AKBAR SHIROZI, HAJI MAHOMED HASSAN bin MAHOMED JAFFER BUSHARI and MIRZA ABDUL RASUL bin HAJI GOOLAM HUSSEIN BEHBAHANI, who were carrying on business in the name, style and firm of Messrs. Alavi and Co., was dissolved on the 4th day of July, 1918, so far as it concerned the above-named Syed Bashi bin Haji Syed bin Behbahani and Mirza Abdul Rassool bin Haji Goolam Hoosein Behbahani, who have retired from the said partnership as from the said 4th day of July, 1918. The above named Haji Mahomed Alli bin Haji Alli Akbar Shirozi and Haji Mahomed Hassan bin Mahomed Jaffer Booshari, who have taken over the assets and liabilities of the above said firm will continue the partnership business in the same name of Allavi and Co., as heretofore on their own account

Dated the 8th day of July, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHA & Co.,

Attorneys for Syed Bashebin Haji Syed Mahomed Behbahani, Haji Mahomed Ali bin Haji Ali Akbar Shirozi, Haji Mahomed Hassam bin Mahomed Jaffer Bushari and Mirza Abdul Rasul bin Haji Goolam Hoosein Behbahani. 626

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMASJI MANECKJI MEHTA, Bai GULBAI, wife of the said Hormasji Maneckji Mehta, Mr. MANECKSHAW HORMASJI MEHTA and Mr. RUSTAMJI HORMASJI MEHTA, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate on the Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division of A Ward on the West side of the Wodehouse Bridge Road in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1,096 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 26 belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, on the South-East by the Plot No. 34 belonging to the said Trust, on the South-West by the Plot No. 28 belonging to the said Trust and on the North-West by the forty feet road which said piece of land is known as plot No. 27 on the Colaba Reclamation and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands vested in the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9765 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 225 (26) Street No. 127.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1918.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys. 625

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHIVJI MEGHJI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without references to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, hereditaments and premises, situated on the west side of the Cleaveland Road at Worlie in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand seven hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North partly by land belonging to Mrs. Cleaveland and partly by land belonging to Assur Virji, on or towards the West by land or other property belonging in parts to Nusserwanji Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, Bai Perozbai Nusserwanji Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia and the said Assur Virji, on or towards the South by land belonging to Abdulla bin Alisaheb Coor and on or towards the East partly by the Cleaveland Road and partly by land belonging to the said Mrs. Cleaveland and which said piece of land and ground is with other land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 667 and is a portion of the New Survey No. 1/3296 and is registered in the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 437 and 438 (1) and Street Nos. 339 and 340.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1918.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,

Purchaser's Attorneys. 631

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1918. 532

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, for the half year ended 30th June, 1918, has been declared payable, on and after TUESDAY, July 23rd, to Shareholders registered in our Books on 30th June, 1918.

Warrants for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

Early intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

July 9th, 1918. 632

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

WANTED.—BUYERS and SELLERS of shares of Indian Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Karachi. Please address with firm offers to MOTILAL DEYA RAM, 5, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 618

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 9 BALES SASSOON WHITE NAINSOOK NO. 1400.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their sale room the following:

By oder of Aga M. A. Isfahany, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. H. S. M. Kazarani and Sons.

es x.s. City of Agra.

9 Bales each 150 pieces Sassoon White Nainsooks No. 1400.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid against delivery or within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHAR TUKDA, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Muljee and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Shanker Atmaram Mahatre and Bai Parvatibai wife of Shanker Atmaram Mahatre Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1918, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) put up the undermentioned property for sale by public auction on the premises in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd day of April 1913 and made between the said Shanker Atmaram Mahatre and Parvatibai wife of Shanker Atmaram Mahatre of the one part and the mortgagees of other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in Kumbhar Tukda outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Gordhandas Ranchhordas Bragat, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church and the property of Mawji Raghowji on or towards the East by the property of Samoodrik Mata and on or towards tre West by Kumbhar Tukda Lane and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 454 New No. 2362 old survey No. 307 and New Survey No. 449 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 5035 and Street No. 18 and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"

A Five Reel Astra-Pathe Subject

FEATURING

Gladys Hulette
Gladys Hulette
Gladys Hulette

in the role of

GIRL RAISED AS THIEF

A Film of strong human touches and sympathetic characterization of a girl thief.

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"

Contains no dramatic episodes, although it deals with

THE LIVES OF CROOKS

WIFFLES AGAIN

in one of the most humorous subjects.

SIRENS OF THE SEA

THE BEAUTY PICTURE OF THE AGE

The most enchanting picture of beautiful women ever screened. Venus—formed girls that swim like ducks and dive like others and dance like Pavlowa. The story of a young millionaire's adventures in fairy grottos under sea.

SEE IT AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special Music by Mr. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Premier Theatre of the East.

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 9-30

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

"THE ARISTOCRAT"

A thrilling story of the French Revolution. One of the late Sir George Alexander's last successes at the St. James's Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, BANK HOLIDAY, MATINEE AT 5 p. m.

"THE ARISTOCRAT"

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AT 9-30 p.m. AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 p. m.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Shakespeare's great Play.

Mr. Leo Wallace Young as Shylock

SATURDAY AT 9-30 p. m.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Night Prices:—Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE PRICES: Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Box from Rs. 10 and upwards.

Special Tram Cars will leave Girgaum Terminus after the Performances.

2 Cars to Victoria Gardens, 2 Cars to Colaba Depot.

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

Last Performance of the Weird and Amazing British Film:

THE

"FLAMES"

Starring Owen Nares and Margaret Bannerman.

"BULLIES & BULLETS" (Comic)

PATHE GAZETTE

AND

A musical treat by the best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

Prices Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 & 2.

Box seats Rs. 2 & Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY, at 6-30 p. m.

"LAWS of SOCIETY"

3 Parts Drama.

"PATHE ARGUS PICTORIAL"

"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

"LUKE AND THE BANG FAILS"

Comedy.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL AMAZED AT MY SUCCESS.

Writes 20th June after seven weeks' treatment:—

"He eats and sleeps well, has no pains in the chest, does not have fever and says he feels brisk and well and able for work. I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

THE ONLY MAN

who can *prove* he has cured consumption in all stages is

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.L., LL.D., B.A., T.C.D.

LONAVLA.

JUST ARRIVED *A FEW COPIES OF*

JAPAN DIRECTORY FOR 1918

The above is a publication of the Japan Gazette Co., Ltd., and the 1918 edition will be fifty-first issue. The usefulness of the publication and the popularity which it enjoys may be gauged from the long life of the Directory. It gives you as nothing else than the names and addresses and description of every line of business men in Japan and following places. As only a limited number of copies are printed year after year just enough to meet the growing demand, intending purchasers are advised to send their orders early.

Shidzuoka,	Shimonoseki,
Kyoto,	Oska,
Nagoza,	Nagasaki,
Hokkaido,	Tokyo,
Kobe,	Yokohama &
Formosa,	other places.

Price of each copy is Re. 16 including postage. *Address*:—

THE SHANMUGA VILASA BOOK DEPOT

26, Armenian Street,

MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Farewell Nights of the Record Season!

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

Final Week of the Company's POPULAR SUCCESSES!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Tuesday 9th July at 9-30

Last performances of the Popular hit

"HIGH JINKS"

Wednesday 10th July at 9-30

Last performance of Great Musical Farce

"THE BOY"

Still crowding the London Adelphi

Thursday 11th July at 9-30

Last performance of the Gaiety Success

THEODORE & CO.

Friday 12th July at 9-30,

Final Show of the Rollicking Musical Comedy

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Saturday 13th July at 9-30

For the First Time this Season

MAMMOTH VARIETIES

All the Artistes in their own Specialities

MATINEE Sunday 14th at 5-30 p.m.

Plans open at Rose & Co. from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

NOTICE.

The Management of the Imperial Cinema regrets to announce that owing to the non-arrival of the expected shipment they are unable to continue the "Seven Pearls" this week, but will positively show the 11th and 12th Episodes from Saturday next, and have the pleasure of presenting instead

A BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN DRAMA

entitled

"THE UNKNOWN WOMAN"

Featuring the pretty and accomplished

MLLE. DUFLOS

of the Comedie Francaise.

An extremely interesting story of International Spies, and a woman's holy love.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

Chapter 20th. Portraying what immortal France has done in the War.

PATHE GAZETTE

latest.

TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY At 6-30 — TO-NIGHT — ONLY At 10 p.m.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO.

presents

A BRILLIANT REVUELET

GO AS YOU PLEASE

In one Act of POPULAR SONGS DUETS AND DANCES

Preceded by

VARIETIES

OF

MISS EILEEN GRACE
MISS F. WILFRED
MISS VIOLET MAY
Mr. FRED SHIRLEY
C. MORRIS

In a Budget of LATEST SONGS AND DANCES.

FRIDAY, JULY 12th our New Production

YES DEARE

Also opening Debut of

LA BELLE GLADY

Soubreue and DANCER

AT 10 p.m. Thursday 11th July AT 10 p.m.

TOWN HALL

A SPECIAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE in aid of

THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

WAR AND RELIEF FUND

By the

GAIETY CO.

assisted by LOCAL AMATEURS in a

POTPOURRI

of

LATEST SONGS AND DANCES

Prices Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Seats Booked at the Gaiety Theatre.

AN IMPORTANT WEEK!

The present week includes Mahomedan Id Holidays and consequently it goes strong at the

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

specially when a

GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME

has been billed besides the **Fighting Trail** (12th and 13th Episodes—4,000 feet), the present Programme comprises a select two-reel Drama,

"THE SCRAPPERS"

and a refreshing Comedy,

"MARRIED BY ACCIDENT"

Three Shows To-day: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS—GIRGAUM

Presents during this week

PASQUALI'S SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE

Spartacus

A page from the history of Ancient Rome describing

THE REVOLT OF THE GLADIATORS

which abounds in

Emotional Situations—Scenes of Roman Grandeur

Three shows every night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOWS on WEDNESDAY at 3-30 & 5-15.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

has an exceptionally brisk run this week, since its Programme consists of a strikingly powerful Photo-play of Mystery and Adventure.

"The Black Captain"

(5,000 feet)

Also, the Gaumont Gazette and a charming Foolshead Comedy.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Ladies admitted at Half Rates from Monday to Friday in the First Class, *i.e.*, for As. 4 only.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 8.

This morning the tone of the market was steadier owing to the absence of rain, and Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 720. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 720¼, advanced to Rs. 723½, and remained at and about Rs. 722½ to Rs. 723½ for some time. At Colaba the opening price was Rs. 724½, and fluctuations followed, closing quotations being as under.

Ready cotton has been steadier, and high prices have been paid for really good stapled lots which are chiefly in demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs	720/21
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	"	723
" M. G. Coompta	"	"	757
" " Westerns	"	"	738

QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.

Broach fine July closed 721.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS 8TH JULY 1918.

Growths	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		591	556	516	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		586	551		"
Sawginned Dharwar				728	"
M.G. Westerns				742	"
M.G. Coompta				772	"
M.G. Bagalkot				749	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			745		"
M.G. Anjar			760		"
M.G. Mundra					"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			772		"
Laktar Ginned			738		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				772	"
M.G. Broach	728	718	708		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 6th July 1918.

Cotton	3,350 bales
Wheat	9,720 owts
Linseed	10,331 "
Rape, &c	14 "
Gingellyseed	439 "
Poppyseed	1,775 "
Groundnuts	172 "
Castorseed	1,443 "
Rice	3,291 "
Myrabolams	1,138 "
Cottonseed	207 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	6,637 "
Jowar	24 "
Maize	Nil.
Barley	777 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 8th July, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	F.G.F. Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	590	555	515	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Sciads-Punjab (M.G.)	..	585	550	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	740	730	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Mundra (M.G.)	..	..	770	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	726	718	708	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Kadi Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	745	735	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	598	573	..	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bagalkote Bijapore (M.G.)	..	..	..	710	160 Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	723	708 Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	740	725 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 8th, 1918:—5-30 p.m

	Basis Forms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	0 0 0	7 7 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	52 8 0	7 7 0
" Karachi Rasuli	0 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
" Cawnpore	7 7 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 15 0	8 5 0
" Thin	7 8 0	7 13 0
Teelseed, White 35.15	73 0 0	....
" Gujar 75.85	....	....
" Gujar 50.50	....	....
" Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	....
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	....
Barley	36 8 0	....
Castorseed	52 8 0	11 0 0
Forward:	Rs. as. p	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 5 0	
Linseed Sept.	9 1 6	

Rates were unchanged on 7-7-18 To-day Markets is closed Hindoo Shomvar is Amas.

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS

Bombay, July 8th, 1918.

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1 0 6
Shapurji No. 18	0 15 11
Simplex No. 10	0 15 9
Edward No. 10	0 15 9
Eight Horses No. 64	0 14 3

The Yarn Market is closed to-day on account of Hindoo Shomvar is Amas holiday.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 6 7
Rs. Demand	203
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	218 1/2
Shanghai	312 1/2
Japan	143 1/2
Singapore	155 1/2

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 8.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-0-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-0-6.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 109-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Frcs. 203½.
Credit 3 Msd/a. Frcs. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 217½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.

D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 65½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was firm and a fair amount of business was done chiefly in Madhowji and Fazulbhoy Mill shares.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2370, Swan 772-8, Standard 2087-8. Simplex 1045, Shapurji 152-8, Pearls 702-8, M. Petit 2650, Madhowji 2950, Kohinoor 1770, Kasturchand 1550, Ind. Malwa 381/4, Ind. Bleaching 202-8, Fazulbhoy 975, David 650, Currimbhoy 445, Crescent 305, Colaba 1590, Century 540, Cen. India 2850, By. United 1105, Bombay Dyeing 1735, Ind. Cement 355, Katni Defd. 1395, Tata Ordy. 248-12, Tata Old Defd. 1185, Alcocks 852-8, By. Steam 367-8.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2365, Swan 780, Standard 2090, Simplex 1045, Shapurji 152-8, Pearls 705, M. Petit 2700, Madhowji 2950, Kohinoor 1770, Kasturchand 1605, Ind. Malwa 380, Ind. Bleaching 200, Fazulbhoy 975, Currimbhoy 1145, David 652-8, Crescent 305, Colaba 1610, Century 542-8, Cen. India 2850, By. United 1102-8, Bombay Dyeing 1730, Ind. Cement 350, Katni Ordy. 270, Katni Defd. 1400, Tata Ordy. 247-8, Tata Old Defd. 1185, Alcocks 850, By. Steam 370, Bombay Burma 635, Bombay Tram 375, By. Telephone 195, Tata Hydro 1270.

BANK OF BOMBAY

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 6th July 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	3,97,10,754	
" Deposits at Branches	64,36,437	
		4,61,47,191
Other Deposits		17,52,03,875
Post Bills		13,626
Sundries		24,52 534
	Rs	24,39,17,225

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,06,98,610
Other authorised Securities	20,09,140
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,65,26,640
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	5,16,74,366
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,17,02,043
Dead Stock	8,71,035
Stamps	9,124
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	4,41,060
Sundries	21,49,247
Cash	7,78,35,960
Rs.	24,39,17,225

SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is both surprising and painful to me to discover that, after nearly four years of war, there are still people to be found in the British Empire who consider it to be correct—nay praiseworthy—to provoke a public scandal about the slight indiscretions of a few Private Soldiers. I do not wish it to be thought that I advocate drunkeness among soldiers or any other class; nor that I am of opinion that the delinquents should go without punishment. Far from it! But I wish to condemn most thoroughly that attitude of mind which causes one openly to throw mud at a class of people, who have done more than any one else to preserve undefeated and untouched that Empire of which, I have no doubt, your correspondent Mr. Kalidas is proud to be a member. I wish to condemn that class of people who, while overlooking—or at any refraining from bringing into publicity the indiscretions of the civilian, invariably take a perverse joy in displaying to the gaze of the populace the delinquencies of the soldier. I do not suppose for a moment that Mr. Kalidas conceives it to be his duty to bring to the bar of public opinion through the medium of your paper the case of any civilian, or dark-skinned gentleman whom he may see in a state of intoxication. If he does conceive this is to be his duty, I predict for him a heavy bill in note-paper. If, on the other hand, he intends to put in the pillory only the soldiers who cause the indignation in his breast to overflow he may look forward to a very light bill in this commodity for all things considered, the number of drunken soldiers is extremely small. Why, then, not leave them to the proper authorities.—Yours, etc.,

AN OFFICER.

"THE QUERIES" AT THE ACTIVE SERVICE HUT.

On Saturday last, "The Queries" made their third appearance in the Active Service Hut, Ormiston Road, and added one more to their list of brilliant successes. Each apperance of "The Queries" sees them with a changed programme and on Saturday they pearance of "The Queries" sees them with a and the party has gained great popularity with the men of the Services.

Mesdames Powel and Wiggin are maintaining their charm and invariably fetch unstinted applause; their pretty dancing, in which Messrs. Eccles and Chilton also take part, adds greatly to the success of the performances, whilst Mrs. Wiggin's song "Where the Black Eyed Susans grow," in which Mrs. Powel makes an appearance as a "Susan," has been one of the greatest hits of the shows.

An outstanding feature of last Saturday's performance were the character sketches given by Captain Eccles, which met with rounds of applause and vigorous appeals for more. Mr. Chilton's singing was greatly appreciated and special mention should be made of his duet with Mrs. Wiggin "Our Canadian Canoe," which received a well merited encore.

Mr. Moore did splendid work at the piano and was all that could be desired.

A pleasant surprise was a visit from Major-General Knight, who was welcomed with rounds of cheers from the audience and who proposed a vote of thanks to "The Queries" in appropriate terms.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO MURDER CASES.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and Special Jury.)

King-Emperor v. Khashiram Baburam. (Accused.)

The accused in this case, a Hindu aged 26, was charged with having committed the murder of his servant Motilal Radhakishen at Bombay on 13th May, 1918.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. M. J. Avasia appeared for the Crown.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala appeared for the accused.

The accused was a hawker of eatables. The deceased was his servant and they both lived in a room in a chawl at 7th Lane Kamatipura. On the night of 12th May last both had their food and retired to their room. In the early morning of the 1th May at about 3 o'clock it came on to rain with the result that several people who were sleeping out in the open had to come into their rooms at the chawl.

Some of them heard a noise coming from the room of the accused. They ran up to the room and saw the deceased stooping with his hand on his abdomen, severely wounded, and with his clothes soaked with blood. The accused also was standing by. He called upon the people to stand away in a threatening manner and went away. The deceased told the persons present that the accused had wounded him, and had done it for money. The deceased was taken to a hospital where he was found suffering from several wounds of a most serious character. His bowels, liver and spleen were injured, the larger intestines having been at one place cut almost into two, and smaller intestines were protruding through the wounds. He died a short time after his admission into the hospital. The accused was arrested at Bhuleshwar and a knife was found wrapped up in his dhoti. The knife as well as his clothes had blood-stains on them and he was identified by the deceased as his assailant.

When placed before a Magistrate the accused stated that he had killed the deceased. He was not going to deny it. He had no quarrel or fight with him. That was all he had to say.

The witnesses for the Crown in cross-examination by Mr. Sabawala admitted that they knew that the accused and the deceased well. The accused always treated the deceased well. The accused however was given to habits of drinking and oftentimes they had heard the accused wake up from his sleep shouting loudly.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty and the accused was sentenced to death.

King-Emperor v. Bhima Satwa.

The accused a Hindu aged about 20 was charged with murder.

The Advocate-General with Mr. T. K. Thanawala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswala appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was on terms of intimacy with the deceased girl Savitribai. On the morning of the 30th of April, the accused went to the shop of a butcher and there sat down paring his nails with a knife that was lying in the shop. After a time he went away taking the knife with him. At about 11 o'clock the same day the deceased Savitribai with her relation Wanibai went to a fruiterer to buy cherries. The accused who had apparently been waiting for the deceased was sitting at a shop near by. While the deceased was buying cherries the accused rushed up and inflicted four wounds on the deceased's arm, back, and abdomen. The deceased fell down and the accused ran away with the knife. First aid was rendered to the deceased and she was taken to a hospital where she expired early next morning. The accused surrendered himself to the police-officer and brought out the knife from under a heap of ashes where he had hidden it. The additional Presidency Magistrate was sent to take down the deceased dying declaration. She said that the accused had made proposals to her and when she refused threatened to punish her.

DEFENCE OF BEING DRUNK.

The accused pleaded that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. The jury returned a verdict of murder by a majority of 8 to 1 and his Lordship sentenced the accused to death.

MAHOMEDAN CONVICTED FOR GRIEVOUS HURT.

King-Emperor v. Tejai Mukdumbaksh.

The accused a Mahomedan aged 50 was charged with grievous hurt.

The accused was a convict and so also was the deceased. On the 4th of May 1918, early in the morning at 4 a.m. the accused was seen attacking the deceased with a big stone on the head. The deceased was taken to a hospital where he died 18 days after. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. K. D. Ghaswala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Coltman appeared for the accused.

TEN CHARGES AGAINST A YOUTH.

RESPECTABLE PERSONS VICTIMISED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court Inspector Jeffries of the C. I. D. charged Abdul Gaffur Abdul Razak, aged 20, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold watch and chain belonging to Dr. B. A. M. Pereira. It was stated that the accused took the articles from the complainant on loan and did not return them. He pledged them and raised money on the same. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was then charged on some nine other charges—in some cases for obtaining money on false pretences, and in other cases for cheating. The accused's favourite dodge was to go to respectable persons and represent to them that he was a poor needy student deserving of their encouragement. By this means he was able to get together a good sum of money.

He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment in each case.

A BEREAVED WIFE'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Savitribai, aged 23, who was living at Parel with her husband, Savitribai's husband died on Sunday last and his body was taken to the burning ground. She went into her room before the party returned home, and later, smoke was seen coming out of it by her brother. He ran into the room when he found the deceased's clothes on fire; he also smelt kerosine oil. Water was thrown on her, but she was very seriously burnt all over her body. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

SPLITTING OF TENANCIES.

COURT DET ERMINES STANDARD RENT

(Before his Hon. Mr. S. F. Billimoria).

Veerbal H. Mehta v Hiralal B. Shroff.

Plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant Rs. 250, being rent for April and May, of a flat on the second floor of Elavia Mansions at Sandhurst Road. The house had been newly built and let for the first time in July 1917, when the defendant took the whole of the second floor, as a single tenement, at monthly rental of Rs. 250. In November following the owner gave notice to the defendant to vacate and plaintiff took a lease from 1st January 1918 of all the floors of the house at a monthly rental of Rs. 1,175. The plaintiff then split the second floor tenement of 13 rooms and 3 kitchens into three flats and gave a lease of one of them consisting of six rooms and a kitchen to the defendant who agreed to pay Rs. 125 per month for the portion occupied by him. The other two flats yielded Rs. 130 and Rs. 40 monthly. The total monthly rent thus realised for the second floor aggregated to Rs. 295.

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, who appeared for the defendant, disputed the amount of rent payable by him. He contended that under sections 2. cl (ii) of the Rent Act, Standard Rent in the case of premises that were or shall be first let after 1st January 1916, would be the rent at which they were or shall be first let and therefore an apportionment between the three flats should be made on the basis of a monthly rental of Rs. 250, which was the rent of the whole floor, when first let. He further claimed deduction of excess paid over the standard rent from January to March 1918.

Mr. M. L. Khergamwalla, for the plaintiff, relied on section 13 clause (a) which empowers the court to fix the standard rent in cases where, by reason of any premises having been let at one time as a whole and at another time in parts, any difficulty arise in giving effect to the Act. It was conceded by the plaintiff that section 2 would have applied if the floor had been still let as a whole. But as there were three separate holdings now, the case fell within the purview of section 13, which empowered the court to fix the standard rent in all such cases.

In the course of arguments his honour referred to the greater chance of vacancies in case of there being three instead of one tenancy and the additional trouble involved in recovering rent from several tenants instead of one. In upholding the plaintiff's contention, his honour delivered the following judgment:—

JUDGMENT.

The second floor consisting of 13 rooms and three kitchens was let for the first time, being a new house, to the defendant, at Rs. 250 per month, in July 1917. In November the owner gave notice to the Defendant to vacate and from 1st January 1918 the plaintiff took all the three floors under a lease at a monthly rental of Rs. 1 175. The defendant then entered into an agreement with the plaintiff whereby the second floor was split up into three tenancies, the defendant having six rooms and one kitchen at Rs. 125, one Chimanlal having five rooms and two kitchens at Rs. 130 and Keshavlal two rooms for Rs. 40. The total of rents thus secured is Rs. 295 whereas at the first letting it was Rs. 250 in July 1917. For the whole of the second floor Rs. 250 would, no doubt, be the standard rent, but this is a case which falls under section 13 cl (a) and one which warrants the court in fixing the standard rent, with due regard to the provisions of the Act and the circumstances of the case.

Taking into consideration the fact that the second floor is now split up into three tenancies I would consider Rs. 275 as fair standard rent for the whole floor and as the defendant uses six rooms and one kitchen out of thirteen rooms and three kitchens I think he must be assessed in a proportionate part of the rent which would amount to Rs. 120-5-0 per month. Chimanlal using five rooms and two kitchens would have to pay the same Rs. 120-5-0 per month and Keshavlal using only two rooms would have to pay Rs. 34-6-0 making in all Rs. 275 per month, for the whole floor calculated on the basis of 13 rooms.

For two months such rent would be Rs. 240-10-0 less excess paid from January to March at Rs. 4-11-0 per month. Decree therefore will be for Rs. 226-9-0 and costs thereon.

DROWNED IN VICTORIA DOCK.

At the Coroner's Court, on Sunday, Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest touching the death of one Hasam Shiwji, a muccadam of labourers working on board ships in the Victoria Dock, whose body was found, floating in the Victoria Dock, by a police constable.

Hasam Shiwji, brother of the deceased, said the deceased lived with him. Last Wednesday deceased left home in the morning to go to the docks on business. He saw him at 7 p.m. at his master's shop where he gave an account of his work. Since then he did not see him alive. At 7 a.m. on Saturday he heard that the dead body of a man was found in the Victoria Dock. He identified the body as that of his brother. Deceased had no troubles.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that there was no suspicion of foul play. The cause of death was probably drowning, but there was no evidence to show how the deceased came by his death.

MIXED RECEPTION IN CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE CONVENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The reform proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have been received here with mixed feeling. Though the papers published lengthy articles on the subject, yet they did not pronounce any definite opinion for or against the scheme.

The "Englishman" considers it a most ingenious and novel scheme and pay a tribute to the literary quality of the report and to its masterful statement of the problem to be faced. It says:—The proposals tamper too much with the superstructure and pay too little attention to the foundation. Details of franchise have been referred to a representative committee, so that at the basis of this scheme we are met with an undefined uncertainty and it may be insoluble conditions. To grant communal representation to some and to deny it to others is negation of popular representation.

The "Indian Daily News" says that the important changes are on the lines of so-called popular government, although they do not go far enough to fulfil the extremists' expectations.

The "Patrika" has decided to say nothing about it until people have expressed their views at a special Bengal Conference to be

A cable received in Samarang says that floods rivalling those of 1915 have devastated Canton.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1286-15—Patell & Eze., Luchmanarayen Devilal & anr v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

128-17—Manecklal & Co., Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Ratanbai widow & anr, N C Dalal, Little & Co.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandwani v. Ybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji v. H Beruston, Judah & S.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkorebai widow, Mehta D & L.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow & ors, Judah & Smetham B & Co.

1382-16—Jehangir M & Somji, Rose Mary widow & ors v Shaik Haji Hoosein Shaik Baba Miya, Mulla & Mulla.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Ctptain & V Frank Jacob Inv v. Haji Abdulla Kazini, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

273-17—Ragh N Co., Jagannath Buldeodas v. Arab Mahomed Fanadbin Sawan Part Heard, 14-8-17.

349-17—Mehta D & L, Maneckshaw Framji Seth v. Byramsha Maneckshaw Sukadwalla.

67-17—Bhai K & G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Sorabji Jamsedji Dalal.

132-17—Daph F & D, Nanabhai Parmanandas v. Shivjibhoy Jeewandas.

305-18—Merwanji K & Co., Narrandas V. Dasst v. Popatlal P Kandolia.

416-18—N C Dalal, Manilal Kesarisingh v. Panalal Manecklal, Surajmal & Co.

419-18—Payne & Co., Payne & Co. a firm v. Benjamin Guy Horniman, In person.

532-18—Malvi M E & Co., Champaial Maneckram & ors v. Messrs Mathuradas Luchminarayen a firm.

601-18—Mulla & Mulla, Fydarbhai Hooseinbhai v. Meghji Ladha.

642-18—Dubash & Co., Biharilal Balmakund & anr v. Joshi Narsi Mawji.

661-18—Little & Co., Messrs J A Begbie & Co. a firm v. Motilal Kanji, Manecklal & K.

686-18—Captain & V, Khimji Lalji & Co. firm v. Lilladhar Narsi & anr, Madhowji K & C.

693-18—Payne & Co., Alibnai Mitha v. Vora Mohomedally Abdul Kayum, Jamsetji R & D.

704-18—Ardesir H D & Co., Messrs Kahn & Kahn a firm v. Societa Veneziant De Navigazione A Vapore (Venice Steam Navigation Co.), Craigie B & Co.

744-18—Khandvalla and Co, Khandoo Kondaji Bheke v Janaji Shivram Kale, Judah and Solomon.

787-18—Captain and V, Moolji Meghji a firm v Ramji Canji.

806-18—Soonderdas and Co, Ezekiel Ezra Elisha Sassoon v Joseph Hayem Monatem, Captain and V.

819-18—Captain and V, Monji Walji v Nagindas Damodhardas a firm.

820-18—Mehta D and L, Ibrahim Ismail Kasum v Narsidas Jekissondas Shroff, Edg G W and Co.

831-18—Daph F and D, Krishnaji Anna Kunte v Lilladhar Roy Sampat.

834-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Solman Forage v M H Monatem a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gocaldas Kanayalal v Bakhtawarmal Jagatia and ors, Mulji and Th, Part heard.

508-17—Shroff and D, Messrs Hathising Jethabhai and Co v. Dwarkhadas Madhowji Jeh M and S.

684-17—Jam E and D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal T and Co., Khimdwalla and Co.

1264-16 Mer K and Co., Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.

768-17—S B and Co., Temulji Jamsetji Mistry v. Bejonji Shapurji Madan Vachha and Co.

362-17—Edg G W and Co. Bai Jivibai widow v. Lallji Morarji and ors Sham M and M.

998-17—Mer K and Co. Rustomji Framji Kharas v. Chhaganlal Chunilal and anr, Ragh N and Co.

816-05—Bhai K and G, Cursondas Ludha v Amichand Panalal, Matu J and M.

470-17—Motichand and D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs Nanu N Bharucha and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

1230-17—Edg G W & Co., Maneckbai v. Jalram Jaloji Ghansali & ors, Ptndia & Co., Edg G W & Co.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONATORY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 5-18—In person, Bai Najboon Nissa v Mahomed Shafi Abdul Gafur.

Cycling—Easy and Enjoyable RIDE A B.S.A BICYCLE

In length of service, reliability and easy cycling, a B.S.A. repays over and over again the few shillings difference between it and a so-called "cheap" machine. The well-known "Three Guns" trade mark shown above appears on every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

MARTIN'S PIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 4/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One BeautifulSet of 32 BRASS TOYS

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY

MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 3 per tube and 15 for Special.

Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.

Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

Agents Wanted.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS AGENCY

BOMBAY 16

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each

Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one.

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing

WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Speciality.

EMPIRE TRADING CO.

in Parsi Bazar Street, near Graham & Co., has just unpacked fresh stock of

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PRICES VERY MODERATE.

"BURGOYNE" for RELIABILITY

BURGOYNE'S ONE SOLUTION JET BLACK

HAIR DYE

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IS THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE ON THE MARKET, BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN AND EASY TO USE, DOES NOT DESTROY THE HAIR, IS PERMANENT, PRODUCES A NATURAL SHADE AND

DEFIES DETECTION

BURGOYNE'S black is jet black.

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JAL DINSHAW & CO

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No. 6, Patni Building, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public Lecture by Mr. Bhuptrai V. Mehta in Gujarati on "Self-Introspection," Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Meeting 4 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, July 10.

Ramzan-Id.
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Meeting, Presidency Association Rooms.
March of National Volunteers and collection in aid of fund for Moslem internees.
Cricket Match: Bombay Gymkhana v. Willingdon Spots Club.

THURSDAY, July 11.

Seva Sadan Society, 10th Anniversary, Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, July 12.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 12-20 p.m. (B.T.).
Elphinstone College Concert, Excelsior Theatre 4-30 to 7 p.m.

MONDAY, July 15.

Mails for E. A. E. Force Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

DAILY.

Exhibition of War Loan posters, War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House Howitt Phillips' Co. in "Fanny's First Play" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play to-day, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play to-day, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been presented to the Zoological collection:—Mongoose Lemur (Lemur Mongoz) by Mr. W. Weaver.

THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The 10th anniversary celebration of the Society will be held in the Prarthna Mandir Hall, Girgaum, Thursday next at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart. will preside.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special as well as of the Common Jury, who have been summoned for the current Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning, the 9th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Bhuptrai V. Mehta will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 72 Apollo Street (Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "Self-Introspection." The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Shet Kanji Karsondas has given a sum of Rs. 4,000 to the Social Service League, Bombay, for maintaining for one year a dispensary providing free medical aid to women and children especially of the labouring classes.

A JAIN MEETING.

A meeting of ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the cause of education among Jains will be held in aid of the Sukrita Bhandar Fund to-morrow at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Mangrol Jain Sabha Hall Pydhoni, under the presidentship of Babu Rajkumarsinhji Badridasji Mukim of Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

To-morrow (Wednesday being Id-ul-Fitr or Ramzan will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All the Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours, as on Sundays. The Telegraph Branches of combined Post and Telegraph Offices will however remain open on that day.

Mails for E. A. E. Force Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Sallam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Monday the 15th instant instead of on the 8th idem as previously, notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

The Rangoon Turf Club have cancelled St. Leger and Derby Sweep tickets and will return the money for tickets sold. This is the sequel to the Government Resolution warning clubs not to sell sweep tickets to non-members.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C. V. BARONET C. C

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 18 runs. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Vali Ahmed 2; G. M Shaik 13; M. H. Visram 28; K. H. Contractor 22; Syed Ibrahim 5; C. M. Ali 42; Mahomed 3; F. A. Lotia 12; A. G. Kazi 30; P. B. Erfani 3; H. P. Jamali not out 6; Extras 5; Total 172.

BARONET C. C.

G. Kapadia 4; M. H. Langrana 6; R. K. Irani 53; S. B. Nagpurwala 13; K. P. Omrigar 13; N. F. Cader 8; J. Hawolwala 1; J. S. Warden 19; J. M. Pavri 30; B. Kapadia 0; P. A. Limboowala not out 0; Extras 7; Total 154.

PRABHU JOLLY C. C. V. NEW JOLLY C. C.

This match was played on (Sunday) on Esplanade Maidan and resulted in win for the Prabhu eleven by 3 runs:—

NEW J. Y. C. C.

D. Balaram 13; Dhume 1; G. Dharadher 15; Manglorekar 9; Chemburker 11; Chapkhanawala 1; Dewoolker 7; Kothare B. S. 1; Talpade S 4; Mhasurker not out 4; Kothare M. S. 0; Extras 4; Total 71.

P. J. C. C.

Kirtiker M. Y. 8; Talpade V. S. 12; Jayaker G. L. 8; Dhairyavan M. A. 5; Dhurandher G. S. 10; Kothare M. V. 0; Nayak S. 5; Kothare D. S. 4; Talpade K. N. 6; Anandker 8; Jayaker S. G. not out 2; Extras 8; Total 74.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA V. THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday the 7th instant and won by the B. Y. C. C. by 36 runs. Scores as follows:—

THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

H. B. Kirtikar 1; K. R. Swami 29; B. G. Rane 1; P. Ganpat (Capt) 18; D. L. Pupala 28; V. L. Jayakar 11; Y. A. Madan 11; R. V. Kothare not out, 21; K. N. Madan 16; D. N. Dewoolkar 0; V. S. Lele 0; Extras 13 Total 149.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Dongre 4; Rajaram 36; M. J. Shroff 20; S. M. Dalvi 0; M. D. Pai (Capt) 27; Godambe 0; K. Bhagwat 0; C. H. Rana 1; M. H. Rana 9; R. G. Wagle 5; N. M. Bhagwat not out 2; Extras 9; Total 113.

CHITRAPUR C. C. V. RANGERS C. C.

A match was played between these two clubs on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Chitrapur C.C., by 23 runs. For the Chitrapur C.C., Koppikar bowled well and Chikermane alone contributed 42 runs.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

PAREKH CRICKET CLUB.

July 13—The Persian C.. Club.
July 14—The Arya Bandhu C. C.
July 20—The Wilson College Gym.
July 21—The Gujrat Union C. C.
July 27—P. Y. C. Gym.
July 28—The Daiwadnya C. Club.
August 4—The New Hindoo C. C.
August 10—The Elphinstone H. School.
August 11—The Union C. Club.
August 17—The Young Muslim C. C.
August 18—The Fort Vijay C. Club.
August 24—Republic C. Club (At Home.)
August 25—The Twasta Kasar C. C.
August 31—The Bombay C. Club.
Sept. 1—The New Maharashtra C. Club.
Sept. 15—The Radiant C. Club.
Sept. 22—Young Friends' Union.
Sept. 29—Bhatia Mitra Mandal.

NAGPUR MODERATES' SUPPORT.

Sir B. K. Bose, on behalf of himself and Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis, Messrs. M. V. Joshi, Bepin Karishna Bose, M. B. Dadabhoy, V. R. Pandit, N. A. Dravid, N. G. Bose, Sorabji B. Mehta, Shankarao Chitnavis, Vinayakrao Kelkar and Sir Bazonji D. Mehta, wired to us from Nagpur yesterday as follows:—

We have read the Constitutional Reform Report. Reserving comments on the proposals regarding Imperial Government and confining ourselves to the scheme regarding provinces, so far as it affects our province, we are of opinion that the scheme is conceived in the right spirit and constitutes a genuine attempt to put India on the path towards the attainment of responsible government within a reasonable period. We welcome it as a substantial first instalment by way of fulfilment of the pronouncement of 20th August last. Closer examination of details must necessarily be deferred.

FIRE IN SHEIK MEMON STREET.

A fire broke out at about 1 a.m. on Sunday, in a one-storeyed building at Sheik Memon Street. The ground floor of the building is occupied by Mr. Ramchand Lalji, cloth dealer, who has got his tailoring department on the first storey. The fire, the cause of which is unknown, seems to have originated on the first floor. The fire brigades were soon on the scene, and the fire was got under control within an hour.

Another occupant of the first storey is Mr. B. Govind Ramji Kaka, ladies' dressmaker. The goods including some sewing machines, on the first storey, were more or less burnt, also the books of account. A considerable portion of goods on the ground floor has been soiled by water. The exact extent of the damage has not been ascertained. The goods of Mr. Lalji are covered by insurance.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 7th July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort, Northern	1	0
Market	1	1
Total ..	2	1
SMALL-POX	1	Nil
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil
	1918. 1917	191
Total Mortality ..	181 106	86

FILLING UP OF BHULESHWAR TANK.

QUESTION BEFORE CORPORATION

RESUMED DISCUSSION ON 63½° RULE.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding, when the question of the filling up of the Bhuleshwar Tank came in for consideration. After some discussion, Dr. Dadachanji's amendment that the matter be referred to a Committee was passed by a large majority. The application of 63½ deg. Rule was discussed for a short time before adjournment to Thursday next.

On the motion of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia the Corporation passed a resolution regretting the death of Mr. Sarafalli Mamooji who was a member of the Corporation for 14 years and rendered useful services to the city.

BHULESHWAR TANK.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee moved that sanction be given under section 489 of the Municipal Act to the Bhuleshwar Tank being completely filled in by the Municipality and to the cost being debited in the first place to the advance for private works and subsequently adjusted against the amount of compensation payable for the setback proposed to be taken up from the tank after it had been filled up.

The Corporation had before them the resolutions passed at the public meeting of Hindu citizens on the 23rd June, 1918, protesting against the filling of the tank.

Dr. Batliwalla said the question had been hanging for the last seven years, but the owners had done nothing in the matter. He then gave a history of the question and said it was a great nuisance to the public. Regarding the public meeting he said the Standing Committee had no intention of injuring anybody's feelings, or religious susceptibilities. He was perfectly indifferent as to the fate of the resolution, and he had no objection to some arrangement being arrived at.

Mr. J. A. Todd seconded it.

REFERENCE TO REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Dadachanji said the Standing Committee were placed in a difficult position now. His suggestion was to refer the whole question to a representative committee of the Corporation. That was the best way of solving the matter. Some fifteen years ago when the members of the Corporation had gone there to investigate into the matter, they were surrounded by a large crowd and it was with great difficulty that they could get out of it. There could be no doubt that the Hindus attached a great deal of sanctity to the tank. He, therefore, moved that the question be referred to a Committee.

Dr. Sukhia seconded. He said different parties claimed this particular land, and they did not want to fight over the matter. Nothing should be done in a large city like Bombay to injure the feelings of any community.

SIX MONTHS' TIME TO THE TRUSTEES.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said the tank was surrounded by some eight temples and it would be a great inconvenience to the devotees if it was filled up now. Besides it was a charitable institution and they had no right to fill it up. He moved an amendment that six months' time be given to the Trustees to do the needful in the matter, and until that time action should be delayed.

Mr. Maganlal Khakkar, seconding, said the very fact that a large number of persons had attended the meeting proved that the Hindu community's feelings were roused. It was not possible for Hindus to use tap water for their religious observances. Until some five or six years ago the water of the tank was good, but owing to the diversion of sewage water into it by the Municipality the water was spoilt. The temple trustees were not allowed to have shops on the banks of the tank, and now the Municipality wanted to fill it in. If the Hindu public consented to keep the water pure and fulfil the requirements of the Municipality he for one did not see any reason why it should be filled in at all.

Mr. H. D. Nanawati supporting the amendment of Dr. Dadachanji, said it was not a fact that the Hindu public had roused themselves at the last hour. He had persuaded the different parties to waive their rights for the time being and to look to the common good. The misunderstanding had arisen owing to some people treating with the Municipal Commissioner direct and undertaking to fill in the tank in a short time. Owing to their being another claimant he would recommend to the Corporation that Dr. Dadachanji's amendment be passed.

Dr. M. C. Jacob said he hoped Dr. Dadachanji's amendment would be adopted, as it was no use putting off action for another six months.

"TOO BIG A COMMITTEE."

Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the appointment of a committee as the question had been fully considered by the Malaria Committee. Besides it was too big committee. He proposed that the question be referred back to the Standing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded. The Standing Committee knew everything about the question, and there was no need for a fresh committee.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS

The Municipal Commissioner said what the Corporation had to decide was whether the Hindu community were in earnest at their meeting protesting against the tank being filled in, whether they intended to collect sufficient money to enable them to carry out the improvements to the tank on the lines decided on by the Corporation. If that were the case the Corporation could leave the improvements to them. But if the Corporation were not convinced that the Hindu community intended to do this, the best course would be to give effect to the Standing Committee's resolution.

BOGEY OF EFFICIENCY.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said the Hindu community were very much in earnest to improve the tank, and they had already collected a large sum of money with this view. He favoured Dr. Dadachanji's amendment. As to Mr. Mody's remark that the Committee was too big to be efficient, he thought Mr. Mody should have raised his objection when the committee was appointed. He was however glad that Mr. Mody was serving on the Committee as he would then induce them to show more efficiency, which he was so fond of always trotting forth in the Corporation.

The Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha said he was amused that only at the last moment the religious feelings were aroused. He wished that the educated community would induce their co-religionists that a little more of sanitation in religious matters did not do much harm. In all such cases he hoped the Standing Committee would take up a somewhat different attitude to what they adopted in ordinary cases.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Mr. J. B. Petit said they were quite willing to stay their hands for a time to allow the Hindu community to do what is necessary. But the question of ownership had not yet been decided. He would, however, ask the Committee not to wait till the question of ownership had been decided. A nuisance must be removed first. He moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Malaria Committee.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit seconded.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said the best course was to refer the matter to the High Court and obtain their decision.

DR. DADACHANJI'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Dr. Dadachanji's amendment, referring the matter to a Special Committee, was then passed, the others being thrown out. It was then passed as a substantive proposition.

63½ DEG. RULE.

The Corporation then resumed consideration of the Committee's report regarding the draft bye-laws for the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings.

The report stated, "Regarding the amendment of the Municipal law so as to obtain power for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas, the Committee beg to report that they have carefully considered the accompanying draft bye-law for the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings, which has been referred to the Committee by Corporation Resolution No. 6305, dated the 15th January, 1917, and recommend that it be adopted. They are, however, of opinion that the bye-law should be applied only in cases of new buildings erected on sites previously unbuilt upon."

Dr. D. B. Master said by adopting the suggestion of Mr. Orr the rents in Bombay would be considerably enhanced, and that would bear heavily on the poor people.

"SHOULD BE CONSIDERED DE NOVO."

Mr. J. B. Petit said the Corporation had not considered the interests of the larger public, in its anxiety to look after the interests of the house-owners. It would be impossible for them to improve the city if the suggestions in the report were adopted. Whilst he felt that the recommendations of the Committee did not go for enough, he was not prepared to adopt the suggestions of Mr. Orr wholesale. He felt that this matter should be considered *de novo*, and that some solution must be arrived at somehow or other. It was a matter which should be considered carefully. He therefore moved an amendment referring the report back to the Committee for reconsideration, with a recommendation that they should report within a period of two months. He hoped the Committee would be able to find out some solution to improve the sanitary conditions of the city. The Corporation had to consider the larger good of the city, and he hoped they would be able to arrive at some decision without causing undue hardship to the people.

The amendment, however, fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said if was Mr. Harvey who had brought the question to the notice of the Corporation, and they had since then done nothing for the ratepayers. It would take a long time for the whole of the city being improved if the report were adopted.

Dr. M. C. Javle said the rule would affect the northern part of the city more than any part. But his contention was that if they wanted to make it a bye-law they should make it applicable to all parts of the city. There should be no distinction when a law was going to be applied, and it must be made common to all.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

LENIN'S INDIGNATION

EXTRAORDINARY PLENIPONTENTIARY TO BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 5-10 p.m., July 8.
LONDON, July 8, 3-40 a.m.

A Russian wireless communiqué says: Lenin informing Amassador Joffe in Berlin, of the murder of Mirbach, orders him immediately to visit Kuehlmann and express indignation. The message states that Lenin, Sverloter Toletcherin and Karahan, on receipt the news immediately assured the Chief of the German mission that extraordinary measures had been taken for the discovery of the murderers. The whole quarter in which the embassy is situated was immediately surrounded by troops and severe control established over the arrivals and departures from the town.

An extraordinary Plenipotentiary will be despatched to Berlin to express indignation at the murder.

NEW AUSTRALIAN ADVANCE.

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR TANKS.

AMERICANS IN ENGAGEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. July 8

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says the Australians' new advance reached a depth of 400 yards and secures a commanding view for 5,000 yards of the whole of Villers Bretonneux.

The success was a great triumph for the tanks. One of these flattened out successively six machine-gun nests with crews. Another obliterated 30 machines and took 200 prisoners.

The thoroughness of the Americans has aroused unstinted praise from the Australians. The former charged shouting "Lusitania." The fight was the most economical of its kind we have ever fought. Not a single tank was lost.

SUCCESSFUL RAID EAST OF HAMEL.

HOSLILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE AT TWO POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 8.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners in a raid eastward of Hamel. Hostile artillery was active at Fonquevillers and Hinges.

HOSTILE RAID NEAR LOCRE REPULSED.

DAMAGE TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 10-30 p.m. July 7.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. July 8.

A British communiqué says we repulsed an attempted hostile raid this morning near Locre. There was hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Bethune sector.

Three German aeroplanes were destroyed and one driven down out of control. One British machine is missing. Seventeen tons of bombs were dropped on various targets during the last twenty-four hours.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY SOUTH OF AISNE.

AMERICAN COUP-DE-MAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-15 p.m., July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 8.

A French communiqué says there was artillery activity south of the Aisne in the regions of Longpont and Coroy.

The American troops executed a *coup-de-* at Zocchi on the Asiago plateau and took prisoners.

M. KERENSKY ON ALLIES' INTERVENTION.

SECRET RESOLUTION OF MAY 1918.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 5 p.m. July 8.

PARIS.—At a meeting of the Socialist group of the Chamber, M. Kerensky read a resolution adopted at a secret meeting on the 18th May 1918 of the Council, comprising the representatives of all parties in the Constituent Assembly, with the exception of the Bolsheviks, rejecting the Brestlitovsk Treaty, and declaring that Russia was still at war with Germany, but emphasising that the Russians would never consent to an Allied intervention, unless all the Allies acted in common, regardless of the recent Anglo-Chinese treaties.

KERENSKY REJOICED AT MIRBACH'S MURDER.

COMMENCEMENT OF RUSSIA'S RENAISSANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 8.

PARIS.—M. Kerensky in an interview said he deplored any murder, but he rejoiced at the death of Mirbach, which would be fortunate for Russia and would mark the commencement of the renaissance of the country. The anti-German movement would start from Moscow. It was now certain that the Germans would occupy Moscow.

OPPRESSED RUSSIA'S FIRST STROKE OF VENGEANCE.

A SEVERE BLOW TO GERMAN PLANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 8.

PARIS.—Newspapers regard the assassination of Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, as the first stroke of vengeance of oppressed Russia against German tyranny and a severe blow to German plans.

IT ALIANS PRESSING FIRMLY.

GROUND GAINED ON NEW PIAVE.

VIOLENT ENEMY OFFENSIVE ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 8.

An Italian communiqué says on the Lower Piave our pressure is continuing firmly. We again broke up stubborn enemy defence yesterday and gained more ground reaching the right bank of the new Piave from Grisolera to the river's mouth. We took over 400 prisoners. The violent offensive in return, attempted by the enemy, northward in the direction of Chiesa Nuova was arrested. Renewed violent attacks on our positions at Portedisalton north-east of Grappa failed.

POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED ON PIAVE.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID AT ZOCCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 8.

An Italian communiqué says we are consolidating ourselves on the ground recaptured on the right bank of the new Piave. There is every indication that the enemy's losses are much higher than were foreseen.

The French carried out a brilliant raid at Zocchi on the Asiago plateau and took 64 prisoners. Three enemy attacks at Canone between Frenzelavellent and Brenta were sanguinarily repulsed.

ATTACK BY BRITISH AIR-SQUADRONS

ALL OBJECTIVES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. July 8.

The Air Ministry states that yesterday afternoon our air squadrons successfully attacked the railway at Metz-Sablon and dropped two and a half tons of bombs on this objective. The enemy machines attacked our formations over the objective and one hostile machine was driven down. All the British machines returned safely. Last night our machines successfully attacked the railway station and sidings at Saarbrucken and the railway at Metz-Sablon.

PROMISING HARVEST IN MESPOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

The "Pioneer" learns news respecting the health of the troops in Mesopotamia which continues to be very satisfactory. The harvest there promises to be excellent and it is expected as a result of the measures taken to extend cultivation it may be possible to meet from locally-grown supplies a considerable proportion of the requirements of the Expeditionary Force in respect of various foodstuffs.

CRISIS IN CHILE.

CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 5 p.m. July 8.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—The Cabinet has resigned. Hitherto no explanation has been given.

MIR ANWARUDDIN SEN TENCED TO 6 MONTHS FOR PERJURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. July 8.

The Indian Barrister, Mir Anwaruddin, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Old Bailey for perjury in the course of his libel action in the High Court.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN RAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 8.

An American official communiqué says: We made a successful raid in the Vosges, killing and wounding a number and taking several prisoners.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 5 p.m. July 8.

WASHINGTON.—The Transport Covington formerly the 16,000 ton Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, has been sunk in the war zone. Six of the crew are missing. There were no passengers on board.

ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

A BOLSHEVIK THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 8.

Moscow.—The "Izvestia," the official Bolshevik organ, says that the Allies will be opposed militarily if they intervene in Russia.

Montagu Report and Congress-League Scheme.

REASONS FOR REJECTION.

"FATAL TO GOOD GOVERNMENT."

We propose in the course of the next few days to publish by instalments the most important portions of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms. We have already published fully the proposals for the reform of the Imperial and Provincial Governments. The first part of the Report, as we stated yesterday, is historical and restrospective and deals also with present conditions. We shall publish the whole of this serially but we are giving to-day the last chapter of this part of the Report as it deals with the Congress-League Scheme, the criticism of which by the authors of the Report is naturally of primary interest.

The Congress-League Scheme.

In tracing the course of recent events in India in chapter I, we showed how various influences combined to produce the reform scheme put forward jointly by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. This was the latest, most complete, and most authoritative presentation of the claims of the leading Indian political organisations; and as such it was the first to require attention in the course of our enquiry. We found that it commanded so large a measure of support that we were entitled to regard it as disposing of earlier constitutional essays on somewhat similar lines. We have examined it with every desire to bring it into relation with the announcement of August 20; and we will now explain the objections which we feel to some of its features, and why, though we make suggestions similar to other features of it, the principles on which its main proposals are based seem to us essentially unsound.

Provincial autonomy.

The scheme assumes, as its basis, a condition of provincial autonomy, entailing the relaxation of control by the Government of India and the Secretary of State over provincial governments, in favour of control by popularly elected legislative councils. We entirely agree that this must be the first aim; and as will be seen later, we have ourselves striven to attain it as far as possible. We need not here pause to explain the limitations which seem to us necessary for the time being in the application of this principle. Our reasons will be clear when we set forth our own proposals for changes in the provincial governments and their relations with the Indian Government. On this foundation the authors of the scheme have erected a form of government by which the people, through their representatives in the legislative councils, would be enabled to control the actions of the nominated and irremovable executive.

Composition of provincial Executives.

First let us see how it is intended that the provincial executives should be composed. It is proposed that provincial governments should consist of a Governor, who should not ordinarily be a member of the Indian Civil Service or any permanent service, together with a council, of which half shall consist of Indian gentlemen elected by the provincial legislative council, and the other half shall not ordinarily include members of the India Civil Service. The original scheme contained no suggestion as to the number of members of council, but this omission was made good in a memorandum presented to us by a joint deputation representing the National Congress and the Muslim League which asked that there should be six members. We recognise that educated opinion in India strongly favours council government; and we agree that we should proceed to a general extension of the system. We agree too that a large element in the Government should be Indian, and that part of it should be non-official. But at present there exists no bar to the appointment of members of a permanent service to Governorships; and though we propose to assimilate the method of appointment of all Heads of provinces we see every disadvantage in such a bar. In practice presidency Governors have almost invariably been selected from England; but members of the services have always been eligible for these appointments, and in this respect there appears to us no good reason to make a change. The personal burden resting upon the Head of a province will be heavier in future than in the past, and it is essential that the best men from whatever source should be freely available. Nor can we agree that these councils should have six full-time members; nor that members of the Indian Civil Service should not ordinarily be appointed to the councils; nor that the Indian members should be chosen by election. We will take each point in turn. The existing provincial executive councils have only three members each, two Europeans and one Indian. There would nowhere be sufficient work for six full-time members of executive council and a Governor. When a proportion of the executive government consists of Indian gentlemen who will ordinarily have no administrative experience, it seems to us essential, especially if the Governor lacks knowledge of India, that the European members of council should be versed in Indian administration. Forthcoming changes will tax both the tact and ability of the executive councils, and during the period of gradual change to responsible government we are not prepared to deprive them of the help of official experience. The intention of the scheme is that the European seats in the executive council should be filled by the appointment of public men from England. But it would be highly inexpedient that the European colleagues of the Governor should be from the outset so largely dependent either on their secretaries or on their untrained Indian colleagues for information about Indian conditions nor do we think that men with the high qualifications for which we ought to look, would be willing to interrupt their career in England for a membership of a provincial executive council. The office carries no pension, nor does it offer either the amenities or the pay of a seat on the Governor-General's Council. India will need in the future the finest type of public servant that she can get, and more will be demanded of her European officials than in the simpler conditions of the past. We have to take into account the effect upon the services of excluding them for such positions. It would indeed be short sighted policy to preclude ourselves from employing them in the domain where especially during the transitional period they will be of the very greatest usefulness. But the feature of the proposals regarding these councils to which we most decidedly demur is that the Indian members should be elected by the elected members of the legislative council. If the object is merely to find some means of ensuring that the Indian members of the Government enjoy the confidence of the legislative council, we are in full sympathy with it, though we think that it can be attained by other means. We are aware that in the past the nominations made to the executives have not always given satisfaction. There has been a disposition to regard the men appointed as chosen because they are safe and not likely to give Government trouble; and, if legislature and executive are to work smoothly together, it is, we agree, necessary to make appointments which command confidence and ensure efficiency and ability. We feel sure, however, that to choose part of the Government by election is not a good method of obtaining this result. So far as we are aware there is no precedent on which we can base ourselves in the constitution of any country of importance. Election would deprive the Governor of all discretion in making recommendations as to his colleagues; and it would make it impossible to take steps to give all communities an opportunity of obtaining these appointments. Election is perhaps the best, though it is not the only, method of securing representation; but when ability in administration ought generally speaking to be the test, nomination by those who are in the best position to judge must be far more satisfactory than election, success in which largely depends on other qualities. Further, the scheme involves the association of individuals in the Government, who while sharing in the same degree the same responsibilities, yet derive their authority from different sources, being responsible to the Secretary of State in the one case and the legislative council in the other; and hence in the event of a divergence of view there is no easy way of securing the unity of action required.

The provincial legislative council.

The provincial legislative council is the key to the strong position at present occupied by the provincial executive government. The Morley-Minto, reforms have shown the Indian politician that the way to the citadel lies in mastering the outworks. The Congress-League scheme proposes that these councils should be enlarged so as to consist of not less than 125 members in major provinces and from 50 to 75 in minor provinces. The present numbers vary from 52 in Bengal to 19 in Burma. It intends that four-fifths of the members should be elected and one-fifth nominated, and that the franchise be widened and made direct. Without committing ourselves to approval of the particular proportions we agree with the principle of all these proposals. There is admittedly the strongest reason for making the present councils more representative, and this we propose to effect by enlarging them and by introducing a system of direct election on as wide a franchise as is possible, having regard to the materials at hand for the creation of an electorate. But our view decidedly is that the size of the councils cannot be determined *a priori*, but must depend on an examination and measure of the electorates. We consider that the time has come to grant substantial elected majorities but the exact size of the Councils and the proportions which would suffice for the representation of the official view and for the representation of important minority interests which cannot be represented by election cannot be settled at present. These matters, as we explain in due course, need further study in detail.

Minority Representation.

Important minorities, it is proposed, should be represented by election. This appears to point to a system of reserved seats but not of special electorates, which latter are specified only for Muhammadans, who are no longer to be allowed to vote in the general electorates as well as in their own special ones. We have elsewhere touched upon the difficulty of denying to certain other communities, such as the Sikhs in the Punjab, a concession which is granted to Muhammadans. The authors of the scheme have also agreed upon and set forth the proportions of the seats to be reserved for the special Muslim electorates in the various provinces. We are not aware on what basis, other than that of negotiation, the figures were arrived at. Separate electorates are proposed in all provinces even where Muhammadans are in a majority; and wherever they are numerically weak the proportion suggested is in excess of their numerical strength or their present representation. At the same time nearly all the Muslim associations which addressed us urged upon us that it should be still further increased. Now a privileged position of this kind is open to the objection, that if any other community hereafter makes good a claim to separate representation, it can be satisfied only by deduction from the non-Muslim seats, or else by a rateable deduction from both Muslim and non-Muslim; and Hindu and Muslim opinions are not likely to agree which process should be adopted. While, therefore, for reasons that we explain subsequently we assent to the maintenance of separate representation for Muhammadans, we are bound to reserve our approval of the particular proposals set before us, until we have ascertained what the effect upon other interests will be, and have made fair provision for them. We agree with the authors of the scheme that Muhammadans should not have votes both in their own special and in the general electorates, and we welcome the Muslim League's assent to the revision in this respect of existing arrangements.

Further safeguard for Muslim interests.

The concession of special electorates and fixed ratios of representation for the Muslims is, however, reinforced by a further safeguard of a far more dubious nature. The proposal is that "no Bill, nor any clause thereof, nor a resolution introduced by a non-official affecting one or the other community (which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the legislative council concerned) shall be proceeded with if three-fourths of the members of that community in the particular council, Imperial or provincial, oppose the Bill or any clause thereof or the resolution." Such a provision measures the difficulty with which agreement between the communities was reached. The clause is so widely worded, and would in practice be so widely interpreted by those to whom its interpretation is specifically committed, that it would be unworkable. In a country like India it is impossible to say what proposals would not be capable of being represented as affecting communal interests; and even if such debatable measures were carried peaceably through the councils they would be still hopelessly open to persistent and probably successful attacks in the courts. Every law of general application affects Hindus and Muhammadans, and a literal interpretation of this provision would require that all Bills of a general nature should be passed by the specified majority of each community. We have no doubt, however, that what was intended was to protect the peculiar religious rights and customs of wide interpretation in a country like India where religion enters deeply into the daily affairs of life; but so far as the law can afford such general protection, it has already done so in section 79 of the Government of India Act, 1915, which enacts that all laws affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any community shall require the sanction of the Governor-General before introduction; and we much prefer to rely upon this or some similar safeguard.

Financial powers.

These changes in the constitution of the councils which we have examined are important, but are not the vital element in the scheme. So far as the legislatures are concerned, the really crucial proposals are regarding the increased powers of the councils. In the sphere of finance it is proposed that provincial and Indian sources of revenue should be completely separated by abolishing the present division of certain heads of revenue and that the deficient resources of the Government of India should, in consequence, be supplemented by means of fixed contributions from the provinces. The provincial council should then have complete control over all provincial finance. All items of expenditure and all proposals concerning ways and means for the raising of revenue should be embodied in money Bills and submitted to the council for adoption. The council should also have power to raise loans and to impose and alter taxation. We have made it clear elsewhere that we consider the proposal to segregate provincial finance entirely sound. We fully accept the principle that the provinces should, in future, have wholly separate resources, and we are ourselves making certain suggestions with that end in view. The measure of the powers of borrowing and taxation that can safely be conceded to the provinces is a more difficult matter, but we believe that in both respects substantial advance upon the present system is possible. Where we next find ourselves at variance with the draughtsmen of the scheme is in their claim to control completely the provincial finances. It may be that constitutional practice elsewhere has not been fully appreciated. In England it is a well-established rule that the Government only can propose fresh expenditure: no amendment can be moved to increase a grant or to alter its destination. Initiative lies with the Government. The House makes very little use of its undoubted power to reject or reduce the amounts asked for; it supervises rather than directs finance; and the utility of the debates on the Estimates lies in securing publicity and criticism rather than in actually controlling expenditure. But we need hardly lay stress on matters of form when there is an objection of principle. Finance is the vehicle of government and unless the executive can raise money for its needs and lay it out as it pleases it cannot continue responsible for the administration. The power to refuse a vote, or to refuse to grant the resources required for it, paralyses the Government's hands. In the hands of a legislature, which practically chooses its own executive, such power is natural and appropriate. It affords a convenient and very effective means of making the Government conform to the wishes of the assembly. Supplies are not refused unless the assembly wishes to change the executive. But so long as the executive remains nominated and irremovable, it must be in a position to secure the money necessary for its essential purposes. The Congress-League proposal is compatible with parliamentary government, but fundamentally incompatible with an executive which retains any responsibility towards the Secretary of State and Parliament. In this respect therefore it is inconsistent with itself. We shall carefully examine later on within what limits it is possible to give the legislatures a voice in the disposal of provincial finance.

Legislative powers.

In the next place it is proposed that the councils with their substantial majority of elected members should have power to legislate on all provincial subjects subject to the Governor's veto. The idea is that an irremovable executive should continue responsible for the government of the country, even though it is no longer in a position to secure the legislation which it wants. In that this arrangement may at any moment deprive the Government of any power of effecting its will, it transfers the power from the Government to the elected body. The plan has attractions for many people. It is defended by those who think that legislation matters little compared with administration; or that a provincial Government will still retain great influence and be able to persuade the assembly, either by sheer reason or by means less creditable, to give it the laws which it wants; or that failing to get such laws from its assembly it will be able to get them from the Government of India; or that it can carry on without the laws it wants; and that it will be able to block objectionable legislation by using the veto. But it is also defended by those who point out that the combination of an irremovable executive and an elective assembly, alien as it is to English political ideas, is already found in successful operation elsewhere. Non-parliamentary executives flourish in the United States and Germany. But in America both the executive and legislature are ultimately responsible to the people, and in Germany the system appears to us only to be possible because military obedience rather than political instinct is the guiding principle of German political life.

Relations between executive and legislature

We find then in these proposals no connecting rod between the executive and the legislative wheels of the machine which will ensure that they will work in unison. There are powerful factors working the other way in the differences of race and of political ideas. We must anticipate divergence, and the only question is whether that divergence will be fatal to good government. Upon this point we defer to the experience of history, and we draw from it the plain conclusion that if the government is to be carried on, legislature and executive must in essentials be in harmony. Legislation is a necessary attribute of Government because it is the means by which Government secures fresh powers when it feels the need of them for attaining its ends. But in the hands of the assembly it may become a weapon to paralyse the Government. Whenever the legislature distrusts the executive it can always restrain or control its activities by specific provisions inserted in an Act. There is no clear line between administrative and executive functions, and it would be perfectly open to an assembly which distrusted its executive practically to assume charge of the administration and, as Lord Bryce says,* to reduce its Government to the position of a bank staff *vis a vis* the directors. That is a position into which no parliamentary government ever allows itself to be forced; and it would be an impossible position for a nominated Government in India. An executive which is independent of its legislature, as the Indian executives have hitherto been, can carry on the government in virtue of authority derived from without: a party executive can govern because it interprets the will of the people as represented by the assembly; but wherever as in Canada or Malta attempts have been made to set up an irremovable executive and a popular assembly, acute conflict has ensued and has resulted in either an advance to popular government or a return to autocracy. "Parliamentary government avoids dead-locks by making the executive responsible to the legislature. Presidential government limits dead-locks, because all the organs of the state must ultimately submit to a superior tribunal, the electorate of the nation. But a legislature elected by the people, coupled with a Governor appointed by a distant power, is a contrivance for fomenting dissensions and making them perpetual." We believe that in India, where the two sides are divided by race and also by differences of standpoint, the discord would be much more serious than it has ever been in the Empire's history. We can see no prospect whatever ahead along the road which we are invited by the Congress-League to take but embittered and dangerous dead-lock; to be resolved when it arose, only by a plunge forward into parliamentary government at once, or by reversion to autocratic methods.

*(The American Commonwealth. Chap. XXI)

Effect of resolutions

The proposal that the executive Government should be bound to carry out the recommendations of legislative councils passed in the form of resolutions is another means by which Indian politicians naturally seek to direct the policy of Government, in the absence of parliamentary means of controlling it by the exercise of the right to change its personnel. This proposal is also embodied in the Congress-League scheme, together with the corollary that resolutions on all matters within the purview of the provincial Government should be allowed for discussion in accordance with rules made by the council itself. But it is easier to understand the motive than to approve the means. In the first place, the method of attempting to control the executive by direct orders on points of detail appears to us to be wrong in principle. This way of conducting the public business was no doubt well known to the legislative assembling in the old city-states. But it is inapplicable where a country is too large for the people to come together; and it has come to be generally regarded as inapplicable also in deliberative assemblies in modern countries where the business of government has grown complicated. The reasons are apparent. A deliberative body cannot suitably deal with details, because its constitution unfits it for such work. "Individually the members may express the most involved opinions, the most complex and divergent sentiments, but when it comes to voting, the body can only vote yes or no." It has to adopt or reject whatever propositions, original or amended, are laid before it. It can only proceed by formal rules, and it cannot arrive at its decision by quick interchange of views in conversation as a small executive body can. If proposals, once carried in the assembly are to be effective, then their wise and accurate formulation becomes a matter of supreme importance; and no one but the authorities responsible for the administration has the knowledge to undertake this. Resolutions by the assembly should therefore be concerned with questions of policy or principle and not with details. It is proper for instance that they should deal with the administration of the Arms Act, but not with its application to an individual: because for this latter purpose the machinery is clumsy, the knowledge is lacking, and the consumption of time and labour is disproportionate.

Proposals without a precedent.

These doubtless are the reasons why it is not in accordance with modern English constitutional practice that resolutions of the assembly, as distinct from laws, should bind the executive. It is well known how ineffective private members' motions in the House of Commons often are. "There is nothing to prevent the House of Commons from adopting an address or resolution calling upon the Government for specific administrative action; and it has been occasionally, though not often, done." In theory such a resolution is an authoritative indication of the assembly's views to which the Government is bound to pay due heed; but for its enforcement there is no sanction other than the general powers of control enjoyed by the House; and in practice the Government decides whether the House intends the resolution to be taken seriously and is prepared to enforce it by any of the other means open to it of making its will felt. A resolution of the House of Commons of peculiar interest to India was the one approving of simultaneous examinations. It was transmitted to India as a matter still open to discussion; and when the Government was satisfied after inquiry that the resolution should not be carried out Parliament was content to acquiesce in their opinion. It needs no argument to show that the Commons' real control of the Government is exercised in other ways,—by the debate on the address; by questions; by motions to adjourn; by the budget debates; and by motions of no confidence. Sheer press of business, if no other reason, would forbid constant attempts to direct the administration in close detail. At the same time there is another much stronger reason against any such attempt, in the settled feeling that those who know should be left to initiate, to frame their policy, to submit that policy to searching criticism and to adopt such suggestions as they deem best; and that the House when all is said and done must either accept the Government's acts, or must change the Government. When the House of Commons chooses to make its resolutions effective it can always do so by withdrawing its confidence from the Government. With an irremovable executive there is no such sanction possible. Sanction would have to be provided in a court of law, which would in effect give a resolution the same value as a Statute. We should in any case therefore hesitate to approve a proposal which has not to our knowledge been applied elsewhere, which it is difficult to find a method of enforcing, and which involves abrupt interference with the details of administration by a body that acts without due knowledge, is not charged with the duty of carrying out what it dictates, and cannot be held responsible for a wrong decision.

And Fatal to Good Government.

But there is a stronger objection still. If we compel the executive to carry out instructions from the legislature we bring the Government to an end by destroying its right of action. No Government can consent to remain in office and to put into effect orders of which it disapproves. It could not do so wholeheartedly, and it could not accept responsibility to the public for actions forced upon it. If it is to be held responsible for government, it must govern: and if it is not to govern it must give way to those who can. We have said that the whole history of constitutional development points to the need for harmony between the Government and the assembly. That remark had reference to the milder proposal, to give legislative control to the assembly while leaving the executive irremovable. But all that can be urged against creating a dead-lock over legislation (which after all is only an intermittent function of government) applies with twofold force to the suggestion that the assembly should have power to take any detail of the administration at any moment out of the hands of those who are yet required to carry on the government.

The veto an illusory safeguard.

But we shall be told that the veto will save the situation; and we must examine this suggestion. The veto is not an instrument of government, and is tolerable only when it is rarely used and does not become obtrusive. But the suggestion before us is that the veto should be limited in effect to one year. We find it difficult to believe that a legislative body, having passed a resolution one year to which it attached importance, is likely to refuse to pass it again in the next year; and therefore those who invite us to make normal use of an instrument that is intended to be exceptional, suggest at the same time limitations which will destroy its efficacy. But, to waive the question of limitations, it seems to us that while the veto of the Governor is appropriate in the case of legislation, to which, according to constitutional theory, the Crown is a party, it is quite out of place in respect of resolutions. To apply it to them is to treat recommendations as something more than recommendations; to lay down the anomalous proposition that a body which is normally bound by the wishes of another body should yet have the right to reject them. We fully appreciate the desire of Indian politicians that resolutions should be regarded as being an authoritative intimation of the wishes of the legislative council, and that government should, so far as it thinks possible in the due discharge of its responsibility, give effect to them. This result can be attained by other and better means than by attempting to give legal validity to resolutions. It is really a matter of constitutional convention. The growth of such a convention has already begun; and it will be fostered by the changes which we have to propose in the composition of both executive and legislature, and by the habits of co-operation which we hope will thereby be induced.

Proposals affecting the Government of India

These are the main proposals which affect the provincial Governments. The suggestions with regard to the Indian Government follow much the same lines nor need we examine them at length. As we shall show, we believe that we can advance further in the provincial sphere, but that for the present official authority must be effectually maintained in the Government of India. For this reason, while we are prepared to grant an elected majority in the Indian Legislative Council, we consider it necessary that that concessions should be accompanied by the establishment of a second chamber, which will have the effect of securing to the Government in essential matters the final power of legislation. Similarly while we cannot agree to the proposal that half the members of the Governor General's Council should be Indians, we are quite prepared to recommend that the Indian element in the present council should be enlarged. As regards the principles of election of members of the executive council, the suggested exclusive of members of any particular service by name and the relations of the Indian Legislative Council to the executive, which are the same as in the case of the provincial legislative councils, our position is that which we have explained already. Our objections to the proposals in relation to the provincial Governments apply with greater force in regard to the Government of India.

Criticism of the Scheme as a whole.

We have not touched upon details of the scheme which might be subject to adjustment if the main principles were accepted, because it is immaterial to discuss them if we cannot accept the vital features. Nor need we here deal with the proposals which concern the Secretary of State in Council, or matters not directly bearing on constitutional changes. The former subject is dealt with elsewhere in our report. The latter is outside our immediate purview. We are, therefore, now in a position to sum up our views on the proposals as a whole. As we have shown the essence of the project is an executive theoritically responsible to the Secretary of State but practically divided, a legislature responsible to the electorate, and a distribution of power which enables the legislature to paralyse the executive without having power to remove it. Our first observation is that in our view such a plan postulate the existence of a competent electorate, and an assembly which will be truly representative of the people. We deal with the subject of electorates in another chapter and therefore need not stop here to examine the justification of this presumption. We need only say that while we believe that both a sound electoral system and truly representative assemblies will be evolved in time, we cannot assent to proposals which could only be justified on the assumption that such institutions are immediately forthcoming.

The Scheme is wrong in theory.

Our second criticism, which is decisive with us, is that the Congress-League scheme starts with a wrong conception. It is unsound that the legislature and the executive should derive their power from, and be responsible to, different authorities. As one observer has put it—"The executive has a mandate for good government from the Secretary of State and the British Parliament; the legislature has *ex hypothesi* a mandate from the electorate; the two mandates may not agree, and which is to yield?" There would certainly be questions on which the mandates did not agree. If the executive attempted to overcome the legislature there would be conflict and agitation: if it gave way, then it would become merely the agent of the legislature and might as well be chosen from and by the legislature at once. But for a deadlock the Congress-League scheme provides no solution, such as there would be in England, by means of a change of Government. If responsible government cannot be conceded at once, as indeed the scheme implies, and if some measure of responsibility is yet to be given, then means must be found of dividing the sphere of administration into two portions, and for each of these there must be a part of the executive which can in the last resort secure its way from a legislative organ which is in harmony with it: and there must also be means of securing that both halves of the machine work together.

As a means of education.

It has been put to us that though the system is not an ideal one, it may serve as well as any other for the transitional stage before the introduction of a complete system of responsible government. We cannot subscribe to this view. Because the system is one of negative power without responsibility, it affords the worst possible education for responsible government. That it would not train political leaders in the practical experience of administration is a sufficiently grave defect. But what is far more serious is that the scheme makes no provision for an even greater need, the training of the people in the exercise of electoral responsibility. So long as the council has no direct responsibility for executing the policy which it advises, the faculty of judging and choosing between different leaders cannot be called into play. The only result must be such increasing bitterness between a powerless and yet irremovable executive, and the assembly, that when the change did come—and it would come with a crash—it would be made in the most unfavourable circumstances.

Unworkability in practice.

Apart from all questions of theory or historical examples we feel persuaded that the project would soon prove unworkable in practice. It proposes to concede to the popular assembly complete power of legislation and complete control of the budget. What will follow? We may judge from the tendencies displayed by the Morley-Minto councils. This is how the prospect strikes a liberal-minded and experienced administrator, who had made it his constant aim to work in harmony with his legislative council:—

"On an issue for or against the Government there will be a solid and permanent hostile majority. Now when such an issue arises, what will be the result? Suppose the council wishes to promote technical schools, for which the executive is advised that it cannot afford a proper staff or procure a suit-

(Continued on page 7.)

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MOSLEM INTERNEES WEEK.

VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION.

THE ABOVE PROCESSION which was fixed for Wednesday next has been POSTPONED by request of the Commissioner of Police.

A further announcement will be made.

REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount early to this office to avoid inconvenience, which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies, as no outstandings are allowed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 9th July, 1918.

PREPARING FOR REFORM!

Our comment on Saturday last that it looked as though the Delhi Executive were bent on creating a ferment in Upper India has been justified all too swiftly. The telegrams which we published yesterday from our Delhi correspondent give particulars of perhaps the most gratuitous and provocative official act since Lord Pentland's blazing indiscretion of a year ago. The past few weeks have witnessed a deliberate and active revival of a policy of repression in Delhi Province, and its culmination,—for the present at any rate,—was reached when Mr. M. Asaf Ali was arrested on Saturday last under our old friend the "Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules." On the 17th instant he will be put on his trial. We need not, for the moment, anticipate the details of that ceremonial or its ultimate sequel. It is important, however, to consider the public, as distinct from the purely legal, aspect of the matter.

The policy on which the Delhi Executive,—consisting of two of the most notorious reactionaries in India,—has been allowed to embark is susceptible of only one meaning, and that is that the bureaucracy is determined to pursue a policy which can only destroy all harmony, all prospects of conciliation and cooperation in this country. This, indeed, is no new discovery, but even those who realize how deeply and widely the C. I. D. has fastened its tentacles on the whole administration of the country cannot but be amazed that so outrageous a recrudescence of repression should have been tolerated by the Government of India on the eve of the inauguration of what they must feel to be a great era of constitutional advance. One wonders what is the mystery of Lord Chelmsford's most unseasonable and perilous inertia. Speculation on this point is very pertinent, because it is his Excellency and his Government on whom will fall the ultimate responsibility for the consequences of the misdeeds of any subordinate administration. Already, one observes, history is repeating itself: the mantle of Lord Pentland has not been donned by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi in vain. A wave of righteous indignation has already begun to flow in all directions from the Imperial City. The resentment is a just resentment because in the public mind there is no doubt that the persecution of Mr. Asaf Ali is as gratuitous as it is tyrannical. And as in previous attempts of the same kind,—when the bureaucracy has sought to kill the national movement by striking at its most active and devoted servants,—it may be confidently expected that the present experiment will abundantly succeed,—in the opposite direction!

Meanwhile, we may assure Mr. Asaf Ali and his colleagues and coworkers in Delhi that they have behind them in their hour of trial the unanimous and unqualified support and sympathy of the country. Public opinion indeed demands of them that, neither expecting nor giving any quarter, they will resolutely face the enemy, and secure a further triumph of the national sentiment in a part of the country where long non-resistance to bureaucratic bullying has induced the inevitable encouragement to violence which such compliance produces on the type of mentality which the bureaucrat represents. The Delhi leaders may count on having the country behind them in their fight for the vindication of constitutional liberty for his Majesty's Indian subjects against the most un-British assaults on the rights of the subject which it is possible to conceive under a nominally and ostensibly British administration of an Indian province. We may mention two solid reasons, among others, why the Delhi incident cannot be regarded or treated as only of local significance. First, the Hailey-cum-Beadon *v.* Asaf Ali affair raises a constitutional principle which vitally affects national propaganda throughout India. Secondly, having regard to the fact that the next annual sessions of the National Congress and the Moslem League will be held in Delhi, it behoves the country to be vigilant that public life in the Capital City of the Indian Empire is not gratuitously assailed and demoralised in advance. The reactionary activity of Delhi officialdom has synchronised too sharply with the popular preparations for the forthcoming Congress session for its significance to be overlooked or mistaken. The public would do well, therefore, to watch the developments with close attention.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

The mail papers contain mention of an important Note, which Persia's representatives abroad have made to the Governments to which they are accredited. We do not know whether the ineptitude of Reuter's or of the Censor is responsible for the news of this communication having been suppressed as far as this country was concerned. It would seem as if any reference to the application of the principle of self-determination to small nationalities in Asia,—and the Note of the Persian Government embodies an act of self-determination,—must be tabooed in India, perhaps as being "prejudicial to public safety." But let this pass. The Persian Government, it is announced in the Note, declares null and void all treaties imposed upon it in recent years, notably the treaty of 1907 between Great Britain and Russia delimiting spheres of influence in Persia. Whereas, the Note continues, other treaties may subsequently be revised, this shall not be the case in regard to the Treaty of 1907, which, together with its appendices, is to remain definitely annulled.

It would indeed be a cruel irony if the war which is being fought for the safety of democracy everywhere and the security of the independent status of small nations, should not, when it ends satisfactorily, as we all are confident it will end, secure to the people of Persia a complete guarantee of their independent civic and national existence. The action of the Persian Government, as embodied in the Note, indicates a determination to see that the path of the national development of the country is prepared in the right and proper manner. And we have no doubt that this action will cause neither surprise nor regret in any part of the Allied world,—and especially in Great Britain. For, in the first place, it is one of the fruits,—and let us hope an enduring fruit,—of the war of liberation that the Allies are waging. "The series of agreements into which Sir Edward Grey entered with Russia at the expense of Persia" as the "Manchester Guardian" says,—"were never beloved here." These Agreements, the journal continues, "were imposed by the Tsar's Government upon a British Foreign Office which was prepared, as we always held, unwisely and unjustifiably, to acquiesce in arrangements, which it could not possibly approve, in the presumed interest of Anglo-Russian cooperation." Finally, the "Guardian" rightly adds, "they could not be reconciled with the rights or welfare of Persia, or with the respect which we profess to pay to such things" and "they were open to the criticism that they were opposed to British interests as well as to British sentiment and principles." In short, those who have any faith in the finer purposes of this war could hardly expect that the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907,—to which, it is important to remember, Persia herself was not actually a party,—would survive the war. One of the first acts of liberated Russia, after the overthrow of the old autocracy, the source of Russia's own servitude and disunion and the oppression of Persia, was to send to the Persian people a fraternal greeting, calling them to new life and to new liberty and the Russian Government at once and formally repudiated the agreements, and "the whole scheme wrought of blackmail and haggling collapsed." As the "Manchester Guardian" points out, "prudence as well as wisdom should have induced our Foreign Office to seize the opportunity to announce that all these engagements and the policy out of which they sprang were dead for it also. It was a fine opportunity to put ourselves right again with Persia and right with our own profession of war aims." It must indeed be remembered that in January last Lord Curzon offered an apology for the Anglo-Russian Agreement which he described as "a self-denying agreement" "not intended to impair the integrity or the independence of Persia but to end the long-standing rivalry between the two great outside Powers in that country."

So far as the past is concerned, it cannot be doubted that the Agreement was an unfortunate departure from Britain's historic role as the champion of struggling nationalities. That it was a potent force for evil for Persia's independence is writ too large over the melancholy history of that distracted country to need any mention. Lord Curzon's categorical repudiation and denial, on behalf of the British Government, of any hostile purpose or aim against the territorial integrity or the political independence of Persia and his announcement that the British Government regarded the Agreement as in suspense, indeed, went far to restore confidence in Britain's championship of struggling nationalities which, it is idle to pretend, was not somewhat shaken. But, in the light of the recent action of the Persian Government, it is difficult to avoid the regret that the British Foreign Office missed the great opportunity of anticipating the action by taking the initiative and repudiating the Agreement altogether. However, now that the Persian Government has taken the decision in its own hands, Britain, true to her tradition, must do her best to help the Persian people in realising themselves fully. With Britain's friendship guaranteed to her, Persia, we have every hope, will find sufficient stimulus in her glorious past and the new spirit of liberty to enter on a fresh and brilliant era of her history,—the era of Persia's resurrection.

LORD WILLINGDON ON RECRUITING.

Whenever the people of this country have urged upon Government a policy of freer and larger recruitment of Indians for the army, they have been told that there is no martial spirit among the people save and except among a few communities such as the Sikhs, the Ghurkas and the Mahrattas. Early last year when the Defence of India Force was brought into existence under a pretentious legislative enactment, that was the refrain sung in common both by the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. It has been reechoed in other quarters as well where there has been a disposition to deny Indians the opportunity of military training. We are interested, therefore, when his Excellency Lord Willingdon chooses to quarrel with them for holding such a view. Speaking at a recruiting meeting at Surat last week, the Governor said:

"Im am told that this country has been so long at peace, a peace let me remind you which you have secured because you have for long years belonged to that great family of nations which forms the British Empire, that many of its inhabitants have lost their martial spirit, and will not come forward to defend their home and country at this most critical time. I cannot believe that this can be true, and am confident that when they realise the gravity of the position, the young men of this country will show their patriotism and their love of their home and eagerly take their share in this great struggle for liberty, and for the freedom and safety of nations from the Prussian yoke."

This is exactly what Home Rule leaders have been saying all the time, though for their pains, Lord Willingdon slighted them at the recent Bombay War Conference. We have repeatedly said that the martial spirit is not dead among the people, and can be kindled into life, if the Government will show by words and deeds that the people are trusted. We have also persistently asked that young Indians should be enabled to realise the gravity of the military situation as well as the earnestness of purpose that animates people when they can say that "we" are determined to obtain the victory for "honour, justice, liberty and fair-play among all the nations of the world." The bureaucracy had a splendid opportunity of convincing the people of their earnestness at the time of the Delhi Conference. We pointed out then, as we have done ever since, that only a *free* India could defend India. No mercenary army raised from among people who by their illiteracy can have absolutely no idea of the "eternal verities" could prove itself equal to the need and we have no reason to change our opinion. Lord Willingdon instead of meeting so plain an issue, took shelter behind a mere sentiment when he said that "to call the Indian soldier (of the present day) a mercenary is to fail to do justice, not only to the fine fighting races of the North, but to the Marathas of the Konkan, Kolhapur, and Sawantwadi, who have in many instances given up safe and well paid work from a spirit of loyalty and a desire to uphold the Mahratta name." It may have been so. But are the recruiting methods, on which a flood of light was thrown at the Bijapur Conference and other considerations which have been associated with the recruiting conditions in the North, such as to show that these recruits are fighting out of patriotism and an appreciation of the high ideals for which this war is being waged? We do not want to lay too much stress on this for the present. We are glad that at least Lord Willingdon has appreciated the fact that the martial spirit still lives among the people. If his Excellency will bring this fact home to the Government of India, he will have done a service to the Empire.

Notes of the Day.

A Russian Symptom.

That the assassination of Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, is a political act and reflects the prevailing mood of a growing section of the Russian people, cannot be doubted. And few among the Allied peoples will bring themselves to differ from M. Kerensky who, while naturally deploring any murder, rejoices at the death of Mirbach. For, setting aside the moral question involved, it is obvious that the assassination, as M. Kerensky says, will "mark the commencement of the renaissance of the country," being "the first stroke of vengeance of oppressed Russia against German tyranny." It is not surprising that this violent manifestation of the determination to resist German plans of exploitation and aggression has evoked countermeasures on the part of Lenin and his misguided colleagues, who are the dupes of German duplicity.

Self-determination in Practice.

An important question was asked by Mr. King in Parliament in mail week about which Reuter, for reasons which perhaps are not difficult to discover, did not inform us:

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, April 24th, Mr. King asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he intends to consult representative native opinion before appointing a new Governor of Ceylon.

Mr. Hewins: No, Sir.

Mr. King: As this country is fighting for self-determination could not we make a moderate advance by consulting native populations?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member had better put down a further question.

The question has a very direct interest for India where, as Mr. Eardley Norton pointed out the other day in the "Looker-On", scandalous methods of expediency and nepotism govern the appointment of Governors. But apart from that, a not less relevant and indeed far more important issue was raised by Mr. King. His question as to whether England could not make "a moderate advance" towards applying the principle of self-determination, has a vividly topical interest to-day.

Interference With War Work.

The following rule under the Defence of India Act has been issued:

"(1) No person shall do or attempt to do any act calculated or likely to impede, delay or restrict work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war or shall dissuade or attempt to dissuade any person from taking up such work; (2) if any doubt arises as to whether any work is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war a certificate to that effect signed by a Secretary to the Government of India shall be conclusive proof on the point." The maximum penalty for violation of the rule is three years' imprisonment with a fine.

A Characteristic Misinterpretation.

On the face of it the new rule seems to make a necessary and legitimate provision for the unimpaired and uninterrupted maintenance of war work, and if that is the intention of Government they will command public support. "The Pioneer", however, with characteristic opportunism, seeks to make out that the order makes "salutary provision against the stirring up of industrial agitation among classes engaged in work necessary for the successful prosecution of the war." The implication of this remark is clear. We may, however, remind "The Pioneer" that "industrial agitation" is rather a complex phenomenon which cannot be settled so easily and summarily as it seems to suppose. We trust the Government of India will use the new powers they have acquired for themselves with equity and discrimination.

Open Spaces for Bombay.

At its meeting on Thursday last the Corporation indulged in one of its ineffectual discussions about open spaces in the City. The lack of open spaces, especially in the most congested parts of Bombay, is a scandal of our municipal administration. An opportunity arose of keeping a small area as an open space for the benefit of the people—children particularly—residing in one of the most crowded localities in the Fort. But the Roads Committee concurred in the Commissioner's view and recommended that a portion of the plot be leased for building purposes, on the plea that the plot was a very small one, forgetting that in the present conditions of the City even a small open plot is a great boon. A wiseacre in the Corporation hoped that it was not going to adopt the policy that wherever open spaces were available it should be had irrespective of all other considerations. The speciousness of this contention was effectively disposed of by Dr. Master who exposed the unsoundness of the argument that, because they could not have large plots of land as open spaces they should not have smaller areas either for such a purpose.

"Efficiency"!

We take the following from the "Sind Advocate." The facts of the case, as reported, constitute an eloquent example of the kind of "efficiency"—and magnanimity—in which the bureaucracy revels:

"Mr. Javehermal T. Mansukhani who was arrested in connection with *Koma Gata Maru* and was detained for over two years and a half in Poona jail and was released very recently at Hyderabad on sureties being provided developed signs of consumption in the prison. The Government was advised to release him at once but it yet took time to do so and as soon as he was released there was issued against him an order under the Defence of India Act by which he was asked not to go out beyond the limits of Hyderabad Municipality. His case has been growing worse and he has been advised to leave for some hill station. We are informed on authority that he has petitioned the Bombay Government praying that he should be allowed to proceed either to Simla or to Darjeeling. We are further informed by a private agency that it is over a month and the Government has not yet replied. We don't think Government means to delay and the earlier the professor is allowed to proceed to some hill station the better for him and no harm is likely to accrue to the Government. But where was the necessity of applying in his case the Defence of India Act when Mr. Javehermal had provided the asked for sureties?"

We trust the Bombay Government will wake up and do something before it is *too late*,—as unfortunately has been the case in similar transactions in Bengal.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

RECEPTION OF THE SCHEME.

MRS. BESANT'S SEVERE CONDEMNATION.

(By our Reporters.)

The Reform proposals which were published yesterday do not seem to have evoked any great enthusiasm in the public mind in any quarter. Many people—the majority in fact—who had studied the details of the proposals as published in the press were in no sort of doubt as to their disappointment with and disapproval of the scheme, though some thought it might be possible to find in the scheme at least a basis on which to build something acceptable after all the elaborate checks and safeguards which it contains, had been removed in order that a real measure of popular control might be achieved. Several well-known leaders of opinion were interviewed by representatives of "The Chronicle," but the majority preferred not to express any definite opinion until they had had time to study the report to think about the proposals exhaustively, but the majority seemed to think either that the proposals were reactionary or inadequate. Prominent members of the mercantile community have been particularly struck by the absence of definite recommendations regarding fiscal autonomy, a question that has formed the subject of frequent criticism. One of them reiterated how the businessmen of the country had all along "claimed full freedom for the Government of India to adopt a fiscal policy best suited to the interests of the country."

Leaders Reticent.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah told our representative that the report needed very careful thought. But as he had not yet received a copy of the report, he had not been able yet to arrive at any conclusion. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also was of the same opinion practically, though he seemed to think from what has appeared in these columns so far that the view taken by "The Chronicle" was the right one.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha also had not seen a copy of the report and in the absence of mature consideration and digestion of the proposals he was not inclined to express any opinion. It seems rather remarkable that members of neither the Imperial Legislative Council nor of the Provincial Council have so far received copies of the report and enquiries at the booksellers in the city elicited the reply that copies could not be had here before Thursday.

Mr. Lakhmidas Raojee Tairsee while agreeing with our view, thought the whole thing was an attempt to take away with the left hand what was given by the right hand.

Other public men, whose views we shall hope to publish on another occasion, are Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad who is at Ahmedabad, and is expected in Bombay to-morrow, the Hon. M. V. J. Patel who is at Deolali, and the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji who has promised to give an interview to-day. The Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, interviewed, said that he was sorry he was unable to give any opinion on the reforms as he had only read a summary of them in the press. He said he would not like to rush into print before he had gone into the subject thoroughly. Later on, possibly, he might be able to give his opinion.

An American opinion.

An American gentleman who is now on a visit to this country regarded the proposals as unworkable with all its "If's" and "But's", while a very shrewd Indian business man of considerable standing said that the best reception the country could give the proposals was to take no notice of them whatsoever.

VIEWS OF A MODERATE.

SCHEME INADEQUATE AND MUST BE LARGELY AMENDED.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who was interviewed, expressed himself as follows:—

"The Montagu-Chelmsford reform proposals seem to me to be a sort of compromise between the liberal principles of Mr. Montagu and the conservative and reactionary sentiments of some of the officials in this country. The proposed advance towards a representative and responsible Government is hedged round with so many conditions that it is doubtful whether in practice it would lead to that efficiency in the interests of which so many of the liberal principles of Mr. Montagu have been sacrificed. The concluding portion of the report contains a para headed, 'Need for Criticism', which anticipates almost all the criticisms that can be levelled at these proposals. And the reply that the authors of this report give to it is, "The hope of avoiding mischief lies in facing the fact that they are temporary expedients for training purposes, and in providing that the goal is not merely kept in sight but made attainable, not by agitation but by the operation of the machinery inherent in the scheme itself. The principle laid down was the progressive realisation of responsible Government!" There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the last sentence and yet one cannot help wishing that this principle had not been merely laid down in general lines but carried out in details also. In view of the expectations raised by Mr. Montagu's speech just before he took office and his statement of 20th August 1917 in the House of Commons it will not be surprising if these proposals are found disappointing. As practical men, however, we must try to make the best use of the opportunity given to us to criticise these proposals, and to show where they are defective and in what way these defects can be remedied.

A Regrettable Omission.

"There is mention of a larger number of commissions to be given to the Indians in the army but beyond this there are no proposals to make the country self-defending, and this seems to me to be a regrettable omission. Even these political reforms would prove useless unless the country was placed in a strong position as regards its defence. How can the people of this country claim equality and respect from the other component parts of the British Empire, when they are not in a position to give of their own accord the helping hand when the Empire is in trouble.

"Although there is a reference in the report about the demand for fiscal autonomy, no definite proposals are made about the granting of fiscal autonomy to the Government of India. So long as there is a danger of the interests of Lancashire or other parts of the Empire being given preference to the industrial interests of this country no real progress regarding the industrial development of the country is possible.

Welcome features.

"The Montagu-Chelmsford proposals can be divided into (1) Reorganisation of the India Office, (2) the Government of India and (3) the Provincial Legislatures.

"I welcome the proposal that the Secretary of State's salary should be defrayed from home revenues and be voted annually by Parliament. Similarly the proposal to appoint a Select Committee of Parliament on Indian affairs is also to be welcomed. In practice such members of the House of Commons as have served in India will probably be given preference. As these members will have preconceived notions of their own about the progress of the country towards the goal of responsible Government, they will not be able to bring to bear on the proposals brought before them a broad outlook which the Englishman at home is supposed to have. If India was directly represented in the House of Commons, then these representatives would naturally be on the proposed Select Committee. In the meantime, it is necessary to have some safeguards under which men with liberal views (I don't use the word liberal in the party sense) should be appointed to this Select Committee. It has also been wisely decided to appoint a small committee to consider the question of the reorganisation of the India Office. As Parliament is likely to have more direct control over Indian affairs and as the Government of India and Provincial Governments are to be made more responsible to the people of this country it is necessary that the control of the Secretary of State should be diminished and that on these grounds as well as grounds of retrenchment, it is to be hoped that the committee will vote in favour of abolishing the council of the Secretary of State.

No advance on present constitution.

"If the reforms proposed regarding the Secretary of State and his council are the most acceptable those regarding the machinery for the Government of India are the least so. They practically do not mean any advance on the present constitution. If Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford thought that the Government of India could not depend on the reformed Legislative Assemblies to enable Government to carry through measures essential for the preservation of peace, order and good Government, why did they suggest a largely elective Legislative Assembly to take the place of the present Legislative Council? By the creation of the council of State and by giving it powers much higher than those of the Legislative Assembly, the Government are putting the Legislative Assembly in a much inferior position which has the further disadvantage of beginning its career with the stigma of want of confidence attached to it. While the report recognises that the changes in the Provinces imply a change in the Government of India it goes on to say that it does not imply that the change should be simultaneous or of equal proportion at all. So far there is perhaps not much cause for difference of opinion but when the report goes on to say that the change "needs be simply so much as to render the Government of India a suitable instrument for controlling the Provinces at the stage at which they have for the time being arrived" one cannot help saying that this is merely a jumble of words to excuse inaction as regards the reform of the Government of India. Inaction in action may be good enough for Hindu metaphysics but it is not good in practical politics. I would much better have the continuance of the present Legislative Council with no extension of powers if so desired than have this sham of an elective Legislative assembly to be practically controlled by the Council of State. Unless the position of the Legislative assembly is improved and more power given to it and its relations with the Council of State put on a better footing it will be very difficult to get self-respecting persons to serve on that assembly. It is no use giving in form and taking away in substance.

A Reactionary Step.

"The proposed reforms in the provincial councils seem to be based on Mr. Curtis's scheme, but the vital principle involved in it of making the Ministers responsible to the Legislature is given up and that is a reactionary step. There seems to be no justification for the post of a Member without portfolio. If a new Governor, who is not familiar with Indian conditions, cannot trust his Indian colleague in the Council or the Indian Minister of the 'transferred' heads to advise him in important matters, and must get his information from European officials, he may do so by consulting the heads of departments and Secretaries. There seems to be no necessity for creating this highly expensive post. Moreover it is not fair to such a highly placed official to debar him from voting. The arrangement may be, as the report acknowledges, about all proposals a makeshift and of a transitional character, but is none the less open to the objection that underlying it is a strong want of confidence in the capacity of the Indian member of the Executive Council and of Indian Ministers to give correct advice to a new Governor.

"The proposal to recruit the services in India is a reform in the right direction and is sure to meet with the approval on all sides as it goes beyond the recommendations of the Public Services Commission regarding the recruitment of the Indian Civil Service.

Must be largely amended.

The reforms in short do not go far enough as regards the provincial councils; are practically stationary as regards the Government of India and are in the right direction as regards the Secretary of State and his Council. They will have to be largely amended if they are to get the support of the majority of political thinkers in the country and unless the scheme goes forth with the support of the majority of such thinkers, it is not likely to succeed.

"The question of the constitution of the Indian States and their relations with the Government of India needs detailed comments and requires a separate treatment by itself."

MR. J. B. PETIT.

SCHEME OF A HALTING CHARACTER.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, said he was not prepared to go into the details of the scheme at present, but judging from the skeleton of it that had appeared in the press he could not say that it went far enough. In his opinion the scheme was of a halting character and would not satisfy the country.

VIEWS OF VERNACULAR PRESS.

Amendments Needed.

The "Praja Mitra and the Parsi," in the course of a leading article, says:—The recommendations, made in the report of H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, no doubt fall short, in some important matters, of the Congress-League scheme, but we have to consider important political questions as a whole and not in parts, and this scheme should be similarly considered. Another point to be remembered in this connection is that Government have published this scheme for the opinions of the public and we can expect some more improvement in it as the result of that. The scheme should be considered with patience and practical and unanimous suggestions put before the Government, after calm consideration of it, and we should display the foresight of pointing out that there are in reality no such opposite parties among us as Moderates and Extremists. It is only by the adoption of such course that we can hope to have necessary amendments made in the scheme.

"A Step Backwards."

The "Sanj Vartaman" in the course of a leader, says:—In essential matters the opinion of the Council of State shall prevail. This means that the Legislative Assembly will have to depend on the will and whims of the Council of State. How can such a change be called the beginning of responsible government? So long as the people are not to have control of the administration and especially over revenue and expenditure, all experiments in political reforms are bound to fail. The scheme as a whole has been based on generous principles, but its most serious defect is that instead of the functions of the Supreme Government being decentralised, its power has been increased by the establishment of the Council of State, which Council has been intended to be set up as a rival of the Legislative Council. As far as the provinces are concerned the scheme is generous, and bold and to some extent satisfies the public desires. But as far as the administration of the Government of India is concerned, the scheme is a step backwards instead of a step forwards.

"Not a Substantial Step."

The "Hindustan" in the course of a leader says, the scheme of reforms will add to the discontent and despair brought about by the delay in publishing the reforms as well as by certain deplorable incidents. It admits that the scheme contemplates many amendments and additions in the present system of administration, but on examining it minutely it finds that many grave defects are apparent in the scheme. It has been said that the Congress-League scheme is "unpracticable", and politicians are given advice not to be impatient, but the very strictures that have been passed on the Congress-League scheme, are applicable to the new scheme. After referring to the partial provincial autonomy and the official supremacy in Imperial Government, it proceeds to say that the scheme frustrates the very important aims of the Congress-League scheme, and the Government of India does not in any way become responsible to the people. The proportion of elected members in the Imperial Council will be two-thirds indeed, but since the Executive Council is not made responsible to the people's representatives; this would not be very effective, and some idea can therefore be, had how the promise of leading the people to the goal of self-government will be satisfactorily kept. The policy of giving India responsible government was announced, and to that end a substantial step was assured. The present scheme is not that step. It concludes by pointing out the urgency of calling the special sessions of the Congress and Moslem League, also of sending by the Congress a deputation to England.

MRS. BESANT'S SEVERE CONDEMNATION.

UNWORTHY TO BE OFFERED OR RECEIVED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 8.

Commenting on the Reforms Report, Mrs. Besant, in the course of a lengthy analysis in "New India," writes:—"The scheme is unworthy to be offered by England or to be accepted by India, it is petty where it should have been large; banal where it should have been striking. There is about it no spacious and far-seeing statesmanship, no constructive genius, no vision for India of even future evolution into freedom."

NEW FANGLED AND RETROGRADE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 8.

Regarding the reform proposals the "Hindu" writes "The proposals violate the fundamental principle upon which popular governments are based in the civilised world and form a new fangled system wholly experimental in its aims, and is based upon unfounded but deep-rooted distrust of the capacities and character of the people of this country. The paper says that the institution of the Council of State as a second chamber, the curtailment of the functions and the powers of the Legislative Assembly, and the power of dissolution given to the Governor-General are of a most retrograde character and are inimical to the prospects of responsible Government. The paper adds "The show of responsible Government in certain minor departments of local administration and political paraphernalia attaching to the same, are too illusory to tempt any persons of average political intelligence into accepting the same as a stage in responsible Government."

REACTIONARY ELEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 8.

Commenting on the Reforms Report the "Tribune" says: "Not only does it not state when we are to have complete responsible government, but even as regards the stages it practically leaves everything uncertain except in one respect. We cannot help thinking that the second chamber in India will be an even more reactionary and retrograde body than the House of Lords has proved in England, and will enable the Executive as long as they like to thwart the wishes of the people both negatively as well as positively, both by denying to them what they want in the matter of legislation as well as by thrusting upon them measures which they do not want and would not have. It is only in regard to provincial affairs that a beginning in real self-government is to be made, but here also the authors of the report are taking away with one hand at least a substantial part of what they give with the other. The paper concludes saying, "No one can say that the present is not an honest and genuine attempt at the solution of the Indian problem, but it lacks the decisive element of courage and of effectiveness in certain essential features and will require vital modification before it can be accepted by the public in a spirit of enthusiasm so essential to its success."

The "Punjabee" considers the report a great advance on the present condition but that at the same time, the scheme does not fulfil the expectations that had been raised in the public mind by the announcement of August 20th last and the repeated declaration of British statesmen about their war aims. The paper concludes saying "The proposals though far reaching and of immense potentialities do not, we are constrained to say, breathe that bold and courageous statesmanship that inspired the historic document in which Lord Durham laid the foundations of the constitution of Canada or let Sir Henry Campbell Bannermann to introduce self-government in South Africa.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

PRAISED AS A "BOLD STROKE."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.

Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 8.

Newspapers all make a feature of the report on Indian reforms which is everywhere hailed as one of the most important State documents in British history.

"The Times" says:—It offers a bold scheme of constructive statesmanship and its success or failure will depend on Indians themselves. It gives them real work to do and makes them accountable for it.

The "Daily News" says:—The success or failure of the scheme will determine the whole course of the history of India. It is bare justice to acknowledge that British statesmanship has faced the great issue, fairly and with courage and wisdom.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—It is one of the boldest and most far-reaching schemes of enfranchisement ever proposed.

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—The proposals are on right and sound lines.

HON. MR. SASTRI'S VIEW.

PROPOSALS WELCOMED WITH QUALIFICATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 8.

Interviewed by the Poona representative of the Associated Press, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said:—"It is a pity that the proposals are laid on lines so distinct from those of the Congress-League Scheme as to make comparison difficult and misleading. The authors have felt bound by an excessively literal interpretation of the declaration of last August to introduce the principle of responsible Government and make it gradually progressive. The arrangements are therefore unprecedented in the history of the world and require the radical reconstruction of administrative machinery. They postulate for ultimate success, extraordinary good faith, and mutual forbearance amongst the parties. It is to be devoutly hoped that this expectation will be fulfilled.

MATTERS CONTEMPLATED.

In all matters of importance they are a great advance on the present position while future development is ensured by the requirement that a commission or commissions should inquire and report every twelve years on the working of the constitution and recommend precise steps for further advance. Interim improvements are also contemplated from the end of the fifth year on the initiative of local councils, subject to the sanction of the Government of India or on the initiative of the latter. In the executive Government, besides the head who must be a Governor there will be only one European. The ministry will be supreme in the administration of transferred subjects and the Executive Council in that of the reserved subjects, while presenting a united front generally towards the legislatures, the subordinate officials, and the public. In legislation the councils having a substantial elective majority are to be unhampered in the allotted sphere, and executive interference is made difficult by having to be exercised through Grand Committees constituted *ad hoc* and containing a bare nominated majority and further by the Governor having to certify in a specific manner. Finance is dealt with largely on the lines demanded by public opinion. New taxation is to be the special province of the ministers who will thus incur great responsibility, but will also be able indirectly to exert greater check on the growth of expenditure in the reserved departments. The budget will be passed by resolutions on allotments, the Governor having the power to restore any items struck out of the budegt of reserved services, but only after certifying that they are absolutely required for the maintenance of the services.

GREAT DEFECTS.

Still there are great defects in the scheme which must be remedied before we can accord enthusiastic approval. We cannot consent to leave the Government of India absolutely untouched. How could it be claimed in the Peace Conference or elsewhere that the principle of self-determination was applied to the case of India while a mere seed thereof was sown in the provincial field Is it contended that we cannot manage the manufacture of salt, the income tax and railways if the Assembly is left free to legislate for these and similar departments as the Council of State is free to legislate for some other? Will the Government of India be paralysed and its power for good destroyed? In fact, the Government of India is treated in the report with distant and reverential awe, and its nervousness is so great that it fails to include in express terms the possibility of making the Government of India amenable to popular control in its enumeration of the comprehensive functions of the twelve year commissions. The country attaches the greatest possible importance to fiscal autonomy on which no definite recommendation is made. Members without portfolios are apt to prove an incumbrance while the Privy Council having no constitutional functions will become ceremonious and ornamental.

LAMENTABLE WEAKNESS.

The addition of one Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council is totally insufficient when the restrictions on its maximum number is removed.

Ordinarily, the institution of a second house implies a wholly elective first house. At any rate, the majority in the case of the Indian Legislative Assembly must be more than two-thirds, while, in the case of the provincial legislatures, real autonomy would be impracticable without an absolutely decisive majority. The provincial legislatures must have power to raise and debate definite matters of urgent public importance and the Governor must be under an obligation to summon the Council at stated intervals. He should not preside over the legislature nor nominate the president. The ministers must be allowed the same salary and the same status as members of the Executive Council.

The report exhibits lamentable weakness for the services. The opinion of responsible non-official Indians is frankly opposed to any increase in their salaries and pensions and they will not be deterred by extravagant encomiums from resisting demands in this behalf on the public purse.

The chapter recommending special powers to the Government of India for protecting the interests of Europeans, Christian missionaries, and the domiciled community is not happily conceived. It shows an unfounded suspicion of the attitude of Indians towards these classes. One would have thought that the classes least able to protect themselves were the submerged or the depressed classes. To prevent injustice or tyranny the Government of India and provincial Governments have enough power. The oppression of minorities is unquestionably the fittest occasion for the exercise of the veto. The facts of the day require rather a frank recognition that certain classes are in the enjoyment of undue privileges. The abolition of these and the establishment of absolute equality between individual and individual irrespective of race, birth, or religion are essential conditions for the success of the reforms.

Within the limitation imagined to be imposed by the declaration of August last, the proposals on the whole seem to be firmly and wisely conceived. They deserve to be welcomed and generally supported. The Viceroy and the Secretary of State are entitled to our congratulations on their clear perception of the ideal to be aimed at and on the broad statesmanship that has inspired their proposals.

MR. PARANJPVE'S ESTIMATE.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 8.

Interviewed by the Poona representative of the Associated Press of India with regard to the Reforms Report, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said: "The Indian public has full reason to congratulate the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the scheme they have put forward. While it is altogether different from the Congress-League scheme, it is, if given effect to *in toto* and worked in the proper spirit both by the Government and the leaders of the people, a very considerable advance on the present state of things."

MONTAGU REPORT AND C.-L. SCHEME.

(Continued from page 5.)

able equipment. The executive argues and opposes, but is overruled. It then asks for funds and suggests new taxation. The council refuses, and provides money by cutting down the police estimates. The executive again argues and opposes, pleading the needs of law and order; and is again overruled. The police suffer accordingly, and money is spent on schools which the executive believes to be merely eye-wash. Suppose this sort of thing occurs not once, but again and again, until at last the executive is convinced that law and order has become impossible to maintain on the standard which the British Parliament would desire. It can only represent the situation to the Secretary of State and ask to be relieved of its responsibility for good government, or that the legislature be suspended or its powers curtailed. On the other hand, suppose the executive, on each such occasion when it considers the legislature to be seriously wrong, enforces its will by the veto, or by ordinance in place of Acts, what must ensue? Clearly the legislature will find its position impossible: it will protest, cut off supplies, and finally refuse to carry on its share of the government. In either case there is a hopeless impasse; and while it has been developing, the country has been ablaze with agitation, which will make relations more bitter and public business more difficult, when work begins again."

The negation of responsible government.

Such forebodings may be regarded as pessimistic. It may be said that if only the reforms are carried out in the right spirit, they can be made to work. If the Government is sympathetic and broad-minded, if Indian leaders are sincere and public-spirited, why should scheme break down? Now these are exactly the conditions that we postulate for our own proposals, and we entirely agree that they are essential to the success of any transitional and intermediate constitution. Let us then try to make it clear why we believe that the Congress-League scheme is bound to fail. First, as we have said, we believe that the inherent defects of the machine would make it impossible to work at all. But granted that the Government does its utmost, granted that the Indian politicians have a sincere desire to make the engine work, we still cannot see how they could do so, because success itself would be the negation of their ultimate aim, and ours, which is responsible government. They could not remain content with an alien executive, and therefore their policy naturally, and from their standpoint justifiably, must be to weaken and discredit it. There is evidence indeed that some of the advocates of the scheme are impressed by the force of these arguments, and look forward to producing a deadlock as a means of bringing the executive under the control of the legislature. We have no desire to produce deadlocks. We have no wish to advance only by first making government impossible. On the contrary, we believe that the path of progress lies in another direction. We believe in the possibility of "smooth and harmonious progress" pursued in a spirit of mutual goodwill and devotion to common interests. Our own proposals will show how we hope to start India on the road leading to responsible government with the prospect of winning her way to the ultimate goal, her progress hindered, it may be, at times by hills and rough places, but finding the road nowhere swept away by floods or landslides.

"A NEW ERA"—IF ACCEPTED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 9.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says: "It appears to us that Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford who signed the report, were in complete sympathy with the people when they drafted the document. Where they have not accepted the Congress-League and other schemes they have taken care to give reasons for not doing so. There is no doubt that the proposals if accepted and given effect to will inaugurate a new era in India's political history. The difference between the proposals and the demands of the League and Congress is one mainly of principle, but Mr. Montagu and his colleagues have introduced limitations which have effect of changing the character of that scheme."

"MADRAS MAIL" CRIES FOR COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 8.

Commenting on the reforms report the "Madras Mail" says "Changes in the Government of India appear unnecessary and violate the principle that during the progress of experiment in provinces, the central controlling authority ought not to be cast into a state of flux. Considerable regret will be felt at the positive denial of communal representation except to the Mahomedans and in the Punjab to the Sikhs. Europeans certainly must demand some representation as a community, since representation of non-political European bodies cannot suffice for political purposes."

"ADMIRABLY DESIGNED."

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 8.

Commenting on the Reforms Report the "Daily Gazette" says: "We consider the proposals as a whole admirably designed and calculated to give full opportunities for the growth of the Indian public spirit and for the exercise of the national will in the Government and development of the peoples of India."

SPANISH ESPIONAGE BILL.

FURIOUS SOCIALIST CRITICISIMS.

OPPONENTS WALK OUT AND BILL ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 12 noon, July 8.

MADRID.—The Espionage Bill is denounced by the liberal and socialist press as pro-German and a cabinet crisis is forecasted. The Chamber is heatedly discussing the measure sitting all night. Replying to furious socialist criticisms, the Foreign Minister denied that the bill was meant to gag the press; he said it aimed at stopping insolence of certain organs towards certain heads of the states.

LATER.

The Chamber adopted the Espionage Bill without a division after the socialist and republican opponents had walked out.

EX-MAYOR OF NEW YORK KILLED WHILE FLYING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 8.

NEW YORK.—Major Mitchell, ex-Mayor New York, has been killed while flying at Louisiana.

A CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT WILSON WITH OTHER OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 8.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson to-day had a conference lasting an hour and a half with Messrs. Lansing, Baker, Daniels, Henson, Chief of Operations of the Navy, and General March, Chief of the Staff of the Army.

OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

HEDJAZ ARABS CAPTURE KALAAT-EL-AHMAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. July 8.

A Palestine official communiqué says: The Hedjaz Arabs attacked and captured Kalaat-el-Ahmar on the 28th June taking sixty prisoners.

CHINA'S RESOURCES.

MOST RECKLESLY MORTGAGED TO JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. July 8.

A telegram to "The Times" from Peking says the resources of China have been mortgaged very recklessly during the past few months, especially to Japan. The proceeds are being dissipated in the most futile military expenditure.

The opium deal is bitterly commented upon, everywhere, and it is recognised that the syndicate expects to establish a monopoly.

75,000 REVOLUTIONARIES.

ON MARCH TO KIEFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 8.

Moscow, June 28.—Seventy-five thousand well-armed revolutionary troops are marching on Kieff from Fastoff, forty miles distant. The Germans are retiring towards Kieff. Communications between Kieff and Odessa are interrupted.

MIRBACH RUSSIA'S MASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 8.

PARIS.—M. Kerensky addressing the Socialist group of the Chamber on Friday, described the German Ambassador Mirbach as the real master of Russia.

NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY.

CROWN PRINCE PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 7.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 8.

A Constantinople telegram states that Prince Wahid-ed-din was proclaimed as Sultan from Topkapuf Palace whence the remains of Mahomed V. were afterwards removed an interred in the Mosque of Eyub.

ENEMY INTRIGUES IN S. AFRICA.

GEN. BOTHA ON STERN MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 8.

PRETORIA.—General Botha in an important statement draws attention to the existence of enemy intrigues in South Africa, aimed at stirring up strife, not only among Europeans, but also among natives. He says that the events of past few days have necessitated prompt and effective military police methods, which have prevented grave disturbances and probably serious loss of life. He is gratified to see the conciliatory appeals which have been issued by political and industrial leaders and calls on all good citizens to assist the Government in its strong determination to take all necessary measures to stamp out mischief-making.

SOVIET DEFEAT IN VLADIVOSTOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VLADIVOSTOK, June 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 8.

The commandant of Czecho-Slovaks yesterday sent an ultimatum to the local Soviet that he intended to disarm the Bolsheviks on account of their opposition to the march of Czecho-Slovaks in Western Siberia to Vladivostok. No reply was forthcoming within half an hour and disarmament was carried out without resistance, except for a building near the station which Czecho-Slovaks captured in the evening. A number of Bolsheviks including Austro-German prisoners were killed and wounded. The former administration has been restored.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6, 6-35 p.m.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 8.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—Yesterday fighting continued at the mouth of the Piave. On the southern wing of our positions, the enemy succeeded in pressing us back towards the main body.

CONCESSION TO DUTCH CONVOY.

HOSTILE PRESS COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8, 8-20 a.m.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 8.

Mr. Gibson Bowles in a letter to "The Times" denounces the concession as regards the Dutch convoy as a return to the Declaration of London and asks whether the Allies concur. If not, then the convoy is liable to search by Japanese and United States warships and also to attack by German submarines, unless Germany has also guaranteed immunity which would be a privilege not enjoyed by a neutral in any war.

"The Times" in an editorial article describes the Foreign Office communiqué on the subject of the convoy as humiliating and unintelligible. It says the Government has established a precedent which will be cited against us.

CABLE ITEMS IN BRIEF,

A "Times" telegram from Tokio dated July 1st, says the Council of Field-Marshals and Admirals has decided on a plan of co-operation between the army and navy, and has approved, in principle, increasing the army to twenty-one corps, forty-two divisions and one hundred and twenty-six regiments.

The King on Friday received in audience Sir Murray Hammick and Sahibzada Aftab Ahmedkhan.

RANGOON PRESS ON REFORM SCHEME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 8.

Commenting upon the Reform Scheme the "Rangoon Times" thinks its publication likely to divert the Indian from the prime duty of winning the war. It says, the Congress Moslem League scheme has been accepted on so many issues, although technically rejected as a whole, that the leaders might for political purposes accept the Montagu-Chelmsford plan with thanks. The paper thinks that unfair use is being made of the authority behind the declaration of August 20th to bring pressure to bear upon the officials and the European community to accept the proposals. This pressure must be resisted and proposals considered on their merits. The paper strongly protests against the financial proposals as affecting Burma, whose forests, a provincial asset, will be hindered in development if seven-eighths of the surplus be taken. Formation of reserves becomes impossible under this scheme. If approvals of the Viceroy's Council and the Council of India are not merely formal, the authors of the proposals have achieved a miracle in studying the conditions and within six months writing a democratic constitution for a country where traditions of personal rule is still strong and where divisions of race, caste, creed, and language are stronger than in any other country.

The "Rangoon Gazette" considers that the report embodies suggestions which will satisfy both moderate Indian and moderate European opinion and is in candid agreement with the general propositions. The system of seven years ago is unworkable today. The report recogised the necessity for a change and while providing an excellent starting point on the road to self-government, it has safe-guarded all essentials. The keynote of the report is the necessity of marching with the times. The recommendations are so liberal that only the extremist incorrigibles can complain that they stop short of their objects.

DELAY IN GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

WAR COUNCIL IN PROGRESS.

LIMITED ENEMY RESERVES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 8.

The delay in the German offensive, which correspondents concur in declaring, has been fully prepared, is exciting much speculation. It is attributed in some quarters to the shortage of man-power and the prevalence of influenza, but it is believed in Paris that political reasons are responsible, possibly connected with the prolonged council of war which the Kaiser, von Hertling, von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff have been holding for some days past and to which Kuehlmann has now been hastily summoned.

It is stated that the latter's party which denies the possibility of a military victory has been reinforced recently by accounts of the situation in Russia and of the revelation that there are over a million American soldiers in France. Experts in Paris opine that German reserves amount only to fifty-five divisions as compared with eighty in the Spring, hence they expect that the coming blow will be on a much restricted front.

A German expedition to Moscow is anticipated as the result of Mirbach's murder.

BATTLING WITH HANDS AND TEETH.

TERRIBLE ROUT OF PIAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8, 6-45 a.m.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 8.

Correspondents at Italian Headquarters describing the fighting which preceded the expulsion of the Austrians from the Piave delta state that the Austrians were unable to entrench in water-logged soil. They filled thirty square miles of marshland with machine-gun posts which could be approached only frontally along tops of dykes and converted scattered houses into fortresses. The troops left to defend the delta were mostly Musulman Bosnians who resisted most desperately. Four columns of Bersaglieri and sailors were assigned the task of breaking up enemy defences. They fought continually up to the waists in water. Both sides often lost their weapons in bogs and fought with hands and teeth.

Astounding feats were performed by the Arditi in the closing phases of the battle. Armed with long poles they cleared obstacles landed in the rear of machine-gunners and drove daggers into their backs. A company of Bersaglieri rushed and captured a battery of four-inch guns. Another company preceded by flame-throwers, stormed a factory in the face of forty machine-guns taking all officers prisoners.

Altogether thirteen hundred machine-guns were captured on the delta and hundreds more were buried in swamps or ruins of demolished buildings.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

ENEMY ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 7.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., July 8.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—As the delta of the Piave was untenable without heavy sacrifice we withdrew to the dyke position on the Eastern bank of the main branch. The operation was carried out on the night of July 5th. The enemy felt his way at midday on July 6th as far as the river.

POTATO SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 7.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 8.

A Berlin telegram says:—Potato rations have been reduced to one pound a week.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 8.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. J. H. Stone, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, will proceed on three months' privilege leave from 9th September prior to relinquishing his appointment.

Mr. H. S. Duncan, Principal of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, who will be placed on special duty in the office of the Director Public Instruction with effect from 15th July will, as at present arranged, officiate as Director of Public Instruction during the period of Mr. Stone's privilege leave.

It is also understood that Messrs. R. L. Jones and H. J. Allen, who were invited to state whether they would wish their names to be considered for the vacancy, which will be caused by Mr. Stone's retirement, have both expressed their regret that for private reasons they must decline.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

H. E. LORD RONALDSHAY.

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India":—

I have never been more surprised than when I read the statement of Lord Ronaldshay, printed elsewhere, retailing a private conversation between H. E. the Viceroy and myself. Such conversations are never publicly repeated, yet Lord Ronaldshay proclaimed the details in the Bengal Legislative Council. I can understand that the Viceroy should communicate what happened to the Governor of Bengal, seeing that the worst cases alleged were in his Province, but he could never have dreamed that his confidence would be thus violated, and that Lord Ronaldshay would shout out a private conversation from the housetops. Lord Ronaldshay is the culprit, not the Viceroy. With the former the rule evidently is: "No faith need be kept with the" Home Ruler.

Most of Lord Ronaldshay's statements are accurate. Some not. I did not submit the charges to the "Government of India"; I asked for, and was granted a private interview with the Viceroy. I stated frankly at the outset that I could only state what I had been told, and could not myself substantiate the charges, but they were widely believed and talked of in Bengal, and that, therefore, I thought, they ought to be investigated. To say that I "even refused to give the names" is not true, for I had not the names at the time, and had to obtain them, and, as I then stated, to ask permission to give them. That permission I only asked for when the Viceroy had pledged himself that the young men should not suffer if the names were given. It was obvious that investigation could not be made unless names were given. The first rough statement, which I am surprised to see published, was merely notes which I had made for my own use to guide me in speaking to the Viceroy. The second full statement is not published, though it was the one submitted for the purpose of the investigation, and I was prepared to produce the charges in the writing, of the internees who made them. After H. E.'s pledge I attached the names to the statements made, which were precise and detailed. I declined to give the names of my informants, through whom the complaints were made, as I did not care to subject them to police annoyance, and the information given to me was given under my promise that I would not divulge the names—except in one case where the gentleman gave permission to do so.

A WRITTEN STATEMENT.

I did not state on my own authority, nor in my second statement, that upwards of 100 persons were ill-treated; I can publish my statement if desired to do so, for it was written. I have a copy, and another copy is in London, to be published if necessary. I find in my letter of January 26th, 1918:

Apart from the question of the accuracy of these details (statements of 10 detenus, with names, statement of a mother to me of the arrest of her five sons, one of whom had been sent home hopelessly ill, name and address given, original letter signed by 20 hunger strikers in Alipur gaol; correspondence in the case of Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, with copies of official letters; he was then said to be malingering, but is now admitted to be insane) you will readily understand the bitter resentment provoked by them, as they pass from hand to hand. If Germans ruled England, and such stories leaked out as to the treatment of untried Englishmen, would you not all be furious?

It must be remembered that Calcutta during the Congress was seething with these stories; at the Congress some very hot speeches were made; as President of the Congress I promised to try to see the Viceroy. I fail to see that I was irresponsible or unjustified. Does Lord Ronaldshay prefer that people should be maddened by such stories from relatives of detenus, and driven by despair to violence, rather than that a quiet representation should be made to the Viceroy with such evidence as was available?

The charges are pronounced to be "unworthy of evidence." But they have been supported by the leaving of Kutubhia to lay the complaints before the District Magistrate of 11 detenus. (Lord Ronaldshay says I gave the complaints of 11.) I gave 10 only, but he may have taken the number as of those who left Kutubhia. These young men hunger-struck in Chittagong They were disbelieved, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, perchance lest the ordinary simple imprisonment should be more comfortable than Kutubhia, or because they were the men who complained? I do not know.

H. E. Lord Ronaldshay is amazed that people are so credulous as to believe wild and unfounded rumours about police torture. Unfortunately there are enough convictions of police for that crime to justify fear; probably H. E. has not read Mr. Mackarness' book, nor know that confessions obtained by the police are not accepted as proof. Perhaps he thinks that the madness is caused by mere perversity, and that when a young man writes that he is driven to death by police persecution, and seals his letter with suicide, he does it for fun. Or that a man who hunger strikes, is fed artificially when unconscious from starvation, and twice tries to hang himself, does all this for amusement. His Excellency may rest assured that the Indians know the ways of the police better than he does; has he ever read of police conspiracies severely condemned from the Bench, plots exposed to the light of day? Does he desire the well-wishers of the British connexion to remain silent while they see young men excited by the stories current throughout East Bengal, rush "to the wild justice of revenge"!

His Excellency's harsh words slide off me as water from the lotus-leaf, for they are words from one who is swift to wrath when any one dares to speak against the imprisonment of hundreds of Bengal's most brilliant and hopeful youths, untried, on mere police suspicion. One result, however, of the commotion raised has been the quiet release of several hundred young men. And that is cheaply bought by bearing a few hard words. Britain is dishonoured by such a policy, and the allegation that Bengal can only be kept down by such means is the heaviest condemnation of bureaucratic rule. I stand for Magna Charta; Lord Ronaldshay for the Star Chamber.

ANNIE BESANT.

MOSLEM INTERNEES' WEEK.

VOLUNTEERS' PROCESSION POST-PONED

The procession of volunteers which had been arranged to take place to-morrow in aid of the families of interned Moslems has been postponed by request of the Commissioner of Police, as Wednesday being the Ramzan-Id, the City Police will be very busy on that day.

It is hoped to arrange the procession for another day and an announcement as to this will be made in due course.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

SOUND CONDITION OF FINANCES.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Parsi Gymkhana was held on Sunday in the Gymkhana pavilion, under the presidency of Mr. D. D. Kanga.

The report for the year ending 31st December, 1917 was adopted. There was a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,748-5-2 for the year under report. The report further stated:—

To show the exact state of the finances of your Gymkhana your Committee have written off from several heads of accounts a sum of Rs. 18—180—4 for depriciation, and also a further sum of Rs. 6,980-7-11 for adjusting your securities according to their present market value, thus bringing the total amount of the securities to Rs. 16,946-7-5, and adding Rs. 3,837-5-5, being cash Balance in the Bank of Bombay, the total amount to the credit of your institution comes to Rs. 20,783-12-10. The Committee trust that this will be found satisfactory.

The number of members on the roll at the end of the year was 385, of whom 92 were life members, 220 subscribing members, and 73 on the absent list. During the year 38 new members were elected while 10 resigned.

The Quadrangular contest between the four communities—the Europeans, the Parsis, the Hindoos and the Mahomedans—was played in Bombay during the cold weather (December) of 1917 and your Committee are glad to record that the Parsis were victorious against the Presidency and the Hindoos against the Mahomedans in the first round. The final Match in the second round was played between the Parsis and the Hindoos and resulted in a draw for want of time.

Dr. Pavri's Cricket Silver Jubilee Medals were awarded by the Selection Committee to Mr. D. K. Kapadia for his excellent batting performance and to Mr. M. B. Vatcha for his bowling performance in the representative matches.

As usual single and double handicap Tennis tournaments for Silver Cups which were subscribed for by the members of our Gymkhana were played in 1917-18 and the single tournament was again won by Mr. N. P. Engineer and the runner-up was Mr. A. B. Kanga, while the double was won by Messrs. Homi P. Kapadia and R. S. F. Dubash, the runners-up being Messrs. P. B. Lam and S. C. Dadyseth.

The following office bearers were then elected for the year:—President, Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy; Vice-Presidents Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; Sir Dorabji J. Tata, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel. Committee:—Mr. J. M. Framji Patel (Chairman), Mr. K. C Lalkaka, Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. D. B. Lam, Mr. K. K. Kharas; Mr. D. D. Kanga; Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Dr. D. P. Sethna, Mr. N. P. Engineer; Mr. G. H. Captain (Hony. Treasurer); Messrs. D. B. Mehta and J. M. Divecha, Joint Hony. Secretaries; Messrs. S. S. Engineer and M. P. Dadachanji were then re-elected Hony. Auditors. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

JAPAN'S BARGAIN ABOUT SIBERIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 6.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—

It is a question whether the delay in entering Siberia has been due more to the want of agreement among the leaders of opinion in Japan than to the views of the Allies, especially the United States, which is believed in this country to be unwilling to give Japan a free hand in Siberia, and the differences both in Japan and among the Allies bleed in the grave doubt as to whether intervention at present could be effected without arousing the animosity of the Russian people, and thus doing more harm than good to the allied cause as well as to Russia herself.

It now seems quite clear that Japan did not desire to undertake so ardous a task as the policing of the eastern half of Russia without the guarantee of some adequate compensation and that would have to be either economic or territorial or both. While the former condition might be met doubtless, the concession of a territorial interest could not be granted. Yet the party in Japan which desires to see that all Russian interests south of the Amur pass to Japan is very powerful and possibly could be tempted by no less a concession, while no one can say that this is the policy or even the view of Japanese authorities. It is yet safe to say that even Government cannot go too far contrary to the popular demand, and certainly the Cabinet could not agree to the expenditure of Japanese life and money in Russia without some satisfactory interest accruing to Japan. What the Allies have to bear in mind is that while Japan desires to do all in her power to promote their interest in this war, she does not feel able to do this much if at all beyond her own national interests, and consequently they must appeal to her on a practical way whether they want intervention in Siberia or elsewhere. To expect her to undertake extensive sacrifices in men or money without adequate compensation is to expect too much, as such a policy would not meet with the approval of the nation.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 8th July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) is as follows:—

	Rs.
Bengal	8,94,91,700
Bombay	4,65,39,300
United Provinces	1,28,55,900
Madras	1,20,61,700
Punjab	88,20,600
Minor Administrations	59,57,300
Burma	51,56,400
Central Provinces	22,67,200
Bihar and Orissa	12,86,300
Assam	2,04,900
Total.....Rs.	18,46,41,300

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

		Bombay, July 8th.		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs.	300-0	..Rs.	71,300-0
Cash Certificates	,,	3,588-4	,,	90,256-8
Total ..		3,888-4	..	1,61,556-8

TRAVANCORE'S SUPPORT TO WAR LOAN.

(From our Correspondent.)
TRIVANDUM, July 8.

The fresh start his Highness the Maharajah of Travancore gave last week in the directions of providing men and money for the war is receiving gratifying support from all his subjects. A public meeting was held in Trivandrum under the presidency of the Dewan, Mr. Krishna Nair, for popularising the war loan, the lead being followed by mofussil stations. The total amount of loan subscribed during the past week amounts to rupees twelve lakhs and eighty thousand, the largest private subscription being one lakh from the Darragh Smail Company, Alleppey. The results of recruiting till now have also been very satisfactory. The total till the end of May was 1,005, of whom 514 were combatants and 491 non-combatants. The figures for June were 380, composed of 170 combatants and 210 non-combatants. The total during the past five months is 1,385 of whom 684 were combatants and 701 non-combatants.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING.

STRANGE DEALS IN S. AND T. DEPARTMENT.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Presidency Magistrate, Police Inspector Jeffrey charged Francis D'Silva, Anthony George Grove, Patrick Pearl, J. T. Rebello, James Pereira and M. S. Pillay with forgery and cheating, and aiding and abetting each other.

Mr. D'Cruz, pleader, appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case are that a gang of tally clerks and supercargoes of the Supply and Transport Department conspired and made fictitious bills for wages due to tally clerks on board the transports between February and June last, and forged the signature Captain Rogers, Officer-in-charge of the Shipping Section. They were alleged to have presented bills by putting certain persons to represent themselves with the bogus tally-clerks in whose names bills were made, and that such six bills were cashed and received nearly Rs. 3,500 rupees. The C.I.D. received information in consequence of which Mr. Jeffrey with the assistance of Mr. Kilcain made inquiries and arrested the accused.

The case is proceeding.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The second detachment of the Burma Labour Corps with three officers and 402 men arrived on Saturday. All of them seemed very fit. The Commissioner of Pegu's speech of welcome which was identical with that for the first batch evoked much enthusiasm. Many men will probably join other units now being formed. One of the three officers left Burma as supervisor and was promoted to M.G. Than. This man during an advance volunteered to carry a despatch from advanced post and succeeded. The post being rescued he was in great danger of capture.

A Balaria telegram (Kaw 16th June) states that Sundra Rubber estates believes that America will prohibit the import of rubber coming from estates employing German steamship companies. Already they have a list of such companies. If the United States carry out this suggestion many estates must dismiss German employees.

At a meeting of the citizens of Murtizapur, Akola District, Berar, held on the 6th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Harisingh Hajari, resolutions were passed protesting against the aspersions cast on Indian leaders by Mr. Montagu and Lord Willingdon and expressing confidence in the leaders so attacked.

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REFORM OF LORDS.

BRYCE COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS.

AN ELECTED CHAMBER.

After more than six months' work and as a result of forty-eight sittings the Second Chamber Conference appointed by Mr. Lloyd George in August last year, have issued their report.

Viscount Bryce presided over the conference, composed of 16 representatives from each Chamber. The recommendations were adopted by a large majority, only three, Earl Loreburn, Lord Sydenham and Mr. Scanlan, dissenting from them.

The following table shows the proposed composition of the Second Chamber:—

1. Elected by M.P.'s	246
2. Elected by Joint Committees of both Houses	81
	327

If representatives of Ireland are included this would increase the total of members by about 27.

DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

The 246 would be elected by panels of M.P.'s distributed in geographical groups, thus:—

Area.	Seats in Second Chamber.	No. of grouped M.P.'s.
London	27	63
South-Eastern	15	36
South Midlands	15	38
East Anglia	15	39
Wessex	18	45
S. W. Midlands	15	36
N. W. Midlands	15	36
E. Midlands	15	40
Lancashire	27	66
Yorkshire	24	57
Northern	15	34
Wales and Monmouth	15	35
Scotland	30	73
	246	598

The voting by M.P.'s shall be by ballot and by Proportional Representation by the method of the single transferable vote. It should be noted that six peers and Lord Hugh Cecil were opposed to election by members of the House of Commons, even acting in groups.

ELECTED FOR 12 YEARS.

Tenure of seats in the Second Chamber will be for 12 years, one-third, whether elected by M.P.'s or the Joint Committee, to retire every four years.

In the first instance the persons chosen by the Joint Committee shall be selected from hereditary peers and bishops, but afterwards choice is to be unrestricted provided that peers and bishops sitting on the nomination of the Committee are not less than 30. It is proposed that so long as the Second Chamber discharges judicial functions the Law Lords shall remain as at present, and that the Lord Chancellor shall be Speaker.

RETIREMENT OF MEMBERS.

So that the Chamber may be constituted one-third would be elected by groups of the members of the present House of Commons, and retire in four years; one-third would be elected by tahe members of the next House and retire in eight years; the remaining third would be elected by the Joint Standing Committee and retire in 12 years.

ELIGIBLE CLERGYMEN.

Clergymen of the Church of England, of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Church of Scotland, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland not now eligible for the House of Commons shall be eligible for the Second Chamber.

Peers who are not members of the Second Chamber shall be eligible for the House of Commons. If members of the Second Chamber are to be paid, it is recommended that the salary should be the same as that of the House of Commons.

DISPUTES WITH COMMONS.

It is laid down that the Second Chamber shall not have power to amend or reject a Financial Bill; what constitutes such a Bill being carefully defined.

As for the adjustment of differences between the two Houses, either Chamber may demand the reference of a rejected Bill to a Free Conference, consisting of 20 members of each House appointed at the beginning of each Parliament and ten members of each House added by the Committee of Selection for the special Bill under consideration. The Free Conference will try to bring about agreement, and if it fails the Bill will go over to the next Session, when if the Free Conference again passes the Bill and it is rejected by the Second Chamber and accepted by the House of Commons it is presented for the Royal Assent.

Lord Bryce, in a letter to the Prime Minister, gives an account of the proceedings of the Conference and sets out the reasons which led to the recommendations.

USES OF SECOND CHAMBER.

"It was generally agreed," he writes, "that a Second Chamber would be of little use unless it were strong enough to differ from the House of Commons when a proper occasion being one in which there was reason to believe that some decision of the Commons did not express the full and deliberate will of the people. But it was also agreed that the Second Chamber ought not to be so strongly entrenched as to dispose it to engage in frequent contests with the House of Commons, so as to embarrass the Executive and clog the wheels of legislation. It thus became necessary to steer a middle course between these extremes, assigning to the Second Chamber such powers only as the interests of the nation seem to require and finding expedients by which differences between the House might be adjusted with the minimum of friction and delay, avoiding conflicts by methods of conciliation.

FAIRNESS AND GOOD WILL.

"One of the things that most struck me in presiding over the long and animated discussions of the Conference was that every member was not only scrupulously careful to avoid recrimination over past controversies, but also recognised, above and beyond all differences of opinion, the fairness and good will of his colleagues, and gave to each and all of them the credit of honestly and sincerely seeking what was best for the country without thought of the special interest of his own class or party. Whatever judgment may be passed on our labours we hope that the Conference will be felt to have addressed itself with a single and an earnest mind to the duty that was assigned to it—the duty of trying to reconstruct upon lines fitted to the conditions of our time an important part of that ancient and famous constitution which many nations have taken as a model and which has for more than seven centuries safeguarded the liberties and advanced the greatness of the British people."

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BARONET'S BIGAMY.

REV. SIR DOUGLAS SCOTT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

Pleading at the Old Bailey in mail weeds for the Rev. Sir Douglas Edward Scott, who was charged with bigamy, counsel asked the Recorder to regard the second marriage as "an episode of an old man's passion."

Mr. Percival Clarke, prosecuting, said Scott, who was 54, went through a form of marriage with Mrs. Williams, an assistant at the refreshment room at Reading Station, having told her that his wife died two years ago. Pretending that he was a commander in the Navy, he obtained a uniform with decorations and tendered bogus cheques.

Det.-Sergt. Purkiss said Scott, in his early days, had been in the Mercantile Marine. He was ordained in 1905, when he also succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his cousin. Although the title brought no money, he later inherited two fortunes of £7,000, and £4,000. Becoming engaged to a well-connected young lady in the north he inserted in the newspaper a fraudulent statement of Lady Scott's death. The banns were published, but the lady's father ascertained the facts. Scott was an undischarged bankrupt, and had been defrauding people by means of cheques.

Mr. O'Malley, who defended, said Lady Scott was willing to forgive and look after her husband.

The Recorder, describing Scott's conduct as disgraceful, and saying that he had prostituted his sacred office, passed sentence of eighteen months' hard labour.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

REQUEST TO NEXT-OF-KIN.

The Secretary of the War Office calls attention to the importance to soldiers who have been made prisoners of intimation of their capture reaching the Record Offices as early as possible.

In a large proportion of cases the War Office is able to secure unofficial information of capture some considerable time before the arrival of the list of prisoners supplied officially by the enemy Governments. When this is the case all necessary action is taken and the relatives are informed. It very frequently happens, however, that post cards or letters written by the prisoners reach their relatives or friends in advance of any other report.

When the notice that a soldier is missing is sent to the next-of-kin is requested to send to the Record Office the first notification which is received from the soldier as a prisoner, unless there is evidence that the fact has already been noted by the War Office. In certain cases, however, the first notifications of capture reach addresses other than the next-of-kin, and it would be of much assistance to the prisoners themselves if such recipients, who are not the next-of-kin, would send the postcards to the soldiers' Record Offices to note. In some cases it will be evident that the information has been noted already in the War Office, and no further action need then be taken.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES,

The following Press Note has been issued: In modification of the instructions contained in paragraph 5 (*a*) of this Department Press Communiqué dated the 1st March 1918, it is notified for information that in the case of exports to the United States of America controlled by the Textile Alliance, bills of lading, in future, should be made out in the name of the actual consignees or the consignees' bankers and not in the name of the Alliance.

Customs authorities have also been instructed to observe a similar procedure in the case of the relevant licenses.

These instructions do not, however, affect goods sent to the United States of America in transit for destinations beyond and when goods have to be transhipped at United States ports. In all such cases the existing procedure shall continue to apply.

WILL OF MR. JOHN REDMOND.

The late Mr. John Redmond, M.P., has left estate valued £5,786, of which £1,877 is in England. The will is headed "House of Commons, January 22, 1913," the witnesses being Mr. T. Scanlan, M.P., and Mr. T. J. Hanna, a journalist. Mr. Redmond bequeathed all his political papers to his son, Captain W. A. Redmond.

POONA DRAINAGE WORKS.

A TELLING INDICTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The citizens of Poona are deeply indebted to you for kindly bringing to light the deplorable state of sanitation in Poona City. You have made only a passing reference to the newly constructed drainage and water-supply works of the city. The citizens are now tasting the fruits of these works, and as a permanent memorial of the officer responsible for the execution of these defective works the malarial fever which is prevalent in the city since 1916 is nick-named "Mandy Fever" or "Mandiria" after Mr. Mandy, the well-known Executive Engineer of Government, who spent 20 lakhs of the poor ratepayers and created this standing nuisance in this city. Under the circumstances, the mofussil municipalities are very nervous when they receive any proposals from Government experts for constructing drainage or other sanitary improvements in their cities or towns. Naturally they think that a little insanitary condition is far more preferable to all the bother arising from these works that the Poona City Municipality is at present subjected to. It is the prevailing impression in the mofussil that these big sanitary works leave the local bodies at the mercy of the Government Experts, who it is found will never acknowledge their mistakes but on the contrary try by hook or by crook to misrepresent the plain facts and shift the whole blame on the municipal management which has already obtained a bad name in this country. It has also been the experience that Government seem bound to support the actions of their officers even though such actions are clearly wrong; and as an example of this the answers given by Government in the meeting of the Legislative Council of 4th December 1916 to the Hon. Mr. Kamat with reference to his questions about the Poona drainage works, may be cited. It would be interesting to ascertain whether Government is still of the same opinion with regard to these works. The eyes of the officers here are now completely opened and as a result we find a grant Rs. 90,000 in the current year's budget for setting right these works.

The history of these drainage and water supply works is of considerable importance from the point of view of all the municipalities as there are so many drainage projects under preparation of nearing completion. The whole question requires thorough public investigation to bring to light the ways of Government experts in connection with the works to be executed from Municipal funds which the local bodies are forced to supply under threats of Government displeasure. These experts when asked to examine the works executed by the local body will be very strict and propound very high-sounding principles of sanitation, but when others do the same thing with reference to the works executed by them they will say that those very principles are not applicable to India. This is what has actually happened in the Poona drainage question.

The question about the drainage of Poona was first raised in the year 1865 and after a scrutiny and consideration extending over a period of no less than 50 years, the city got the present defective works in the jubilee year of the inception of the scheme. Project after project was prepared by the Government Engineers, experts in England were consulted and paid huge fees, money was spent in carrying out experiments for determining the best and most economic methods of sewage disposal, and the total amount thus spent by the Municipality is about Rs. 50,000. What has it got after all this? The present faulty works give the answer. In spending all this amount the object of the Municipality was to have as sound a scheme as possible, but it was because of the Government's experts, who were probably too confident of their own abilities, that this object was not achieved. It was in 1910, I believe, that the final scheme was prepared by the Sanitary Engineer to Government and in order to bring the cost within the means of the Municipality the original scheme was curtailed at random without paying any attention to the probable effects of these omissions on the health of the city. Out of 10,000 houses existing in the area proposed to be included in the curtailed scheme only 6,000 houses were included in the estimate for house-connections leaving the drains of the remaining 4000 to discharge the sullage into the subsoil. To bring down the quantity of sewage, the population and the consumption of water per head were assumed at a low figure with the result that after the works were constructed there was a complete mess. But as all the papers and plans and accounts are with the Sanitary Engineer, and as the Municipality is not supplied with any of these papers in spite of persistent demand from that body, the facts mentioned above will not come to light unless the officers responsible for the designs are publicly asked to explain their actions. It may be that these were honest mistakes, then the question would arise as to why the Municipalities should be placed at the mercy of these officers. To come to the point, a mutilated scheme costing about Rs. 13 lakhs for Drainage and 4 lakhs for Water-supply was thus sanctioned and financed by the Municipality paying Rs. 10 lakhs and Government contributing 8 lakhs and the works were started in 1911 under the Government Executive Engineer Mr. Mandy and his now well-known staff of experts. The work was done without paying the least attention to the elementary principles of Sanitary Engineering, the 6,000 houses to be connected with the new sewers were selected at random, the old municipal sewers were broken and rendered useless, no care was taken to connect all the house-drains of houses connected with the new system, in many cases no attention was paid to the positions or levels of house-drains, and to crown all there are instances in which connections were given to uninhabited dilapidated houses or to even open lands, while the crowded houses in the city were left without any connections. The result of all this is that a large quantity of sewage is finding its way into the soil below, the gully-traps without water-seals are giving out poisonous gases, the pumps being insufficient a large quantity of crude nightsoil is being delivered into the river to the disgust of the citizens, the effluent main is said to be also horribly leaking, the water-supply tanks are adding a million gallons of water per day to the subsoil while the Municipality has actually to pay for this quantity to Government, the annual maintenance charges now amount to about Rs. 75,000 against the estimate of Rs. 28,000 by the Government experts; and still the Municipality has to pay annually Rs. 7,000 to Government simply because the Government is not willing to hand over the works to the Municipality on the ground that the body has no Municipal Commissioner. Now it is also found that the accounts of these works contain several discrepancies and the Municipality has rightly refused to pass any opinion unless it is supplied with complete documents. Government ordered in January 1917 that the Municipality be supplied with the workslip containing the abstract accounts, but the complete document is not as yet received by the Municipality. The Municipality is asking for the detailed plans for the last three years but no serious attention is paid to that request. As the things stand the Government officers seem to use their influence with Government to prejudice them against the Municipality by misrepresenting the facts in order to hush up or shield their own irregularities or mismanagement, and it is unfortunate that some demi-gods of our Municipality who wield influence with Government and want to rule the Municipality like bureaucrats are, by their mismannagement of Municipal affairs and their jealousy about other workers, playing a willing tool.

In conclusion, we, the citizens of Poona, are at present between two fires—Government Experts trying to whitewash their defects that are playing havoc with the health of the city, and the demi-gods of our Municipality who with their blind supporters that include some highly educated gentlemen and some "Honourables," are squandering public money like anything and leaving the sanitation of the city uncared for.

Just one word more. These works will prove of considerable help to the College of Engineering here, and even with its most upto-date laboratory and workshop the institution cannot afford to pay for the full-size models showing the defects in drainage schemes that should be avoided. These object-lessons or models are purchased by the citizens of Poona at a cost not exceeding 25 lakhs and the whole city is so to say a big museum. It is hoped that the Professor of Sanitary Engineering of that college will take full advantage of this rare and golden opportunity afforded to him and impress upon his students what they should not do when carrying out any drainage works. The other municipalities will thus be in a position to reap the benefit of what is sown in Poona.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done a public service in referring in your "Notes of the Day" to the admirable work which the "Arogya Mandala" has been doing in Poona and to the wretched insanitary condition of that city I have had to live in houses in Poona City which it would be no exaggeration to describe as insanity hells. They are still there monuments of noisome filth and stench. In one of them there was not even the pretence of drainage. All dirty water from the kitchens of the tenant families of which there were no less than ten accumulated in open cesspools and closed pits. All rooms were dark and damp, and air and sun were successfully excluded from them. In the others there was a vain attempt at drainage, but dampness and darkness reigned supreme. Sewage water entered into the floors and walls and visibly percolated into the wells which were fortunately used only for washing purposes. What wonder is there if such rat-holes of houses proved breeding-ground for mosquitoes and the germs of dangerous diseases?

I am afraid the description of the insanitary condition of Poona will apply to many other cities and towns in the Presidency. The fact is that the people are ignorant, poor and apathetic. Their sanitary conscience must be roused and they must be educated to hate filth. At present many do not realise the evil effects of insanitary conditions and directly and indirectly, consciously and unconsciously promote them. It is nobody's business to keep things clean. Individuals, who care for sanitation, get discouraged owing to the apathy and antipathy of neighbours, and insanitary conditions are perpetuated. Poverty is another potent cause responsible for this detestable state of things. Poor people are compelled to live in ill-lighted and ill-ventilated dirty dens. Houserents are going up everywhere and yet houseowners complain that they cannot afford the money that would be necessary for making sanitary improvements. The same cry is raised by the Municipality which cannot, however, claim that its executive is sufficiently efficient and that the ratepayers receive full value for their money.

People must resolve that they will not tolerate the present unsatisfactory conditions. They must be prepared to spend more money and to see that it is properly used. Government must come to their assistance liberally and help them to help themselves. If people come to understand how their well-being is affected and what moral and economic waste is caused by disease breeding filth and dirt, they will throw off their apathy and try to improve matters. At present, they seem to take disease and death as matters of course. The plague makes Poona its home during six months of the year causing anxiety, misery and financial loss to thousands; and other diseases are always with us. There must be a general awakening among the masses and dissatisfaction with existing conditions must be spread far and wide. Selfsacrificing educated persons must take the lead in this matter and it is gratifying to find that a beginning has been made in the right direction. You characterise Poona as a God-forsaken city. But the people seem to have forsaken their God when they allow the door of one of their centrally situated and historical temples to be disfigured and desecrated by all sorts of filth being dumped and scattered in front of it.—Yours etc.,

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College, Poona July 3.

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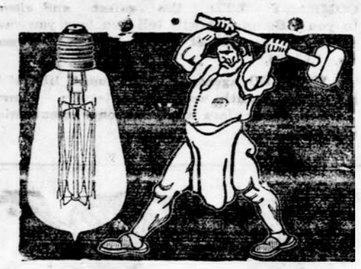

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Bombay monsoon is very weak while the bay monsoon is normally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and United Provinces, and local in Upper Burma and Central Provinces. A few falls occurred in Orissa and South East Punjab.

The chief amounts are: Akyab five inches, Gauhate one and a half, Cherrapunji eight, Chittagong and Narayangunj three, Patna four, Darbanga and Gorakpur two, Meerut and Delhi one, Simla one and a half, and Pachmari two. Forecast:—A decrease of rain in Behar.

SIMLA, July 8.

The Bombay monsoon continues very weak except in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and United Provinces, except south-west and local in Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Central India east, and east of Central Provinces. The principal amounts are:—Akyab six inches; Yamethin one; Gauhati three; Shillong two; Charrapunji six; Cox's Bazar five; Chittagong and Darjeeling three; Saugor Island two; Dinajpur four; Chaibassa, Ranchi, Gorakhpur and Bahraich one and a half; Mussooree and Sutna one. Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 6th July 1918.	Total since 1st June 1918 to 6th July.	June 1st to 6th July. 1916.	1917.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.6	13.50	24.42	16.19
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.20	12.32	22.42	18.29
Esplanade [Gck. Tej. Hospital]..	0.16	13.11	22.12	18.29
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.11	15.41	24.2	17.99

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.695 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 "
Dew Point	76.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.800
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.4 "
Minimum do. do.	80.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	188 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.74 "
Do. do. year	26.02 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 8th July 1918	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	8	m. 11	40	29	0	8	m 4	42	15	7
		11	27a	26	5		5	46a	18	7
Tues.	9	0	16a	29	1	9	m 5	24	15	8
							6	26a	18	2
Wed.	10	m 0	10	26	6	10	m 6	3	16	0
		0	49a	28	11		7	2a	17	11
Thur	11	m 0	50	26	8	11	m 6	38	16	6
		1	20a	28	6		7	35a	17	10
Fri	12	m 1	27	26	2	12	m 7	10	17	2
		1	49a	27	11		8	7a	17	11
Sat	13	m 2	2	25	9	13	m 7	41	17	11
		2	16a	27	4		8	40a	18	2
Sun.	14	m 2	39	25	8	14	m 8	15	18	9
		2	42a	26	8		9	14a	18	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
July 8 (Monday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
" 9 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
" 10 (Wednesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
" 11 (Thursday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
" 12 (Friday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
" 13 (Saturday)	6h. 9m	7h. 20m.
" 14 (Sunday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h. 12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h. 52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h. 54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h. 4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h. 43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average, the excess in the former being moderate except in the south-western districts.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is lower but is still above normal in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Central India West. Day temperature is in slight excess in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.45in. of rain. Cloud has decreased and is now light to moderate. Day temperature has risen and is now nearly normal except at Raipur where it is in slight defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in slight excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few showers in the east of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces and almost a complete break prevails in the activity of the monsoon. High day temperatures continue in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces and of Rajputana.

No great change appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 8th of July, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th July)	95.4	89.0	58	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	102.6	85.3	57	..	..	—0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th July)	107.5	91.6	63	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.6	88.1	70	..	..	—1.11
Rawalpindi	107.6	84.2	59	..	2.59	—0.95
Lahore	108.8	85.5	50	..	1.83	—1.11
Hissar	108.5	86.9	49	..	0.40	—2.27
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	108.3	84.6	64	..	2.06	—3.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	103.0	82.9	62	..	1.33	—3.10
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	91.4	79.1	78	0.28	4.44	—0.40
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.1	93.0	68	..	0	—0.37
Karachi	86.9	81.5	87	..	0	—1.23
Ajmer	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpore	99.8	78.8	63	..	0.52	—3.59
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu	78.6	65.4	98	..	5.92	—1.48
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.6	80.5	74	..	0.16	—2.86
Dwarka	87.1	82.7	83	..	6.03	—3.77
Veraval	83.1	81.8	85	..	4.92	—0.74
Rajkot	99.1	76.8	69	..	5.92	—0.78
Bhavnagar Para	96.0	80.0	81	..	2.64	—3.83
Surat	86.9	79.9	76	0.02	10.64	—2.66
Ahmedabad	98.4	79.2	77	..	2.78	—4.65
Deesa	97.9	80.8	77	..	5.08	—1.06
Neemuch	99.7	75.6	68	..	11.20	+5.31
Indore	87.1	74.8	70	..	5.18	—2.84
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.5	76.9	75	..	8.18	—8.69
Saugor	89.4	76.8	75	..	9.07	—0.79
Hoshangabad	88.5	76.2	73	..	7.23	—1.66
Khandwa	99.9	76.2	66	..	7.00	—0.27
Akola	91.1	74.2	70	..	5.96	—1.11
Amraoti	87.2	74.3	77	..	9.64	+0.93
Nagpur	87.1	76.9	70	0.05	14.21	+2.16
Chanda	88.1	77.2	67	0.04	13.58	+2.06
Raipur	83.2	74.8	84	0.45	28.32	+16.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.4	80.5	80	..	13.56	—12.69
Ratnagiri	84.5	79.3	80	..	26.17	—12.65
Marmugao	87.3	..	83	..	24.66	—13.98
Karwar	85.3	78.2	90	..	31.45	—17.83
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.8	75.2	64	..	2.02	—3.84
Ahmednagar	87.1	67.7	63	..	1.94	—3.96
Poona	86.0	72.5	63	..	1.42	—5.16
Sholapur	91.8	69.8	67	..	1.04	—4.89
Bijapur	86.9	69.1	72	..	0.68	—3.14
Belgaum	74.2	66.2	90	0.05	6.07	—5.79
Aurangabad	96.8	72.6	73	..	1.79	—5.20
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.9	72.7	73	..	7.09	—0.70
Hyderabad	91.3	72.8	74	..	3.09	—2.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	78.1	81	..	33.89	—14.46
Calicut	85.8	74.4	93	..	21.00	—21.31
Cochin	89.5	76.7	82	..	18.68	—16.99
Colombo	86.8	79.2	79	..	5.13	—3.86
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.3	78.3	61	..	3.98	—1.09
Bellary	93.3	71.7	56	..	0.25	—2.09
Cuddapah	98.3	79.3	60	..	1.44	—2.15
Madras	103.1	79.8	54	..	2.18	—0.58
Bangalore	86.3	61.8	78	..	1.86	—2.61
Coimbatore	91.1	65.8	72	..	0.18	—1.29
Trichinopoly	102.2	75.3	60	..	1.21	—0.95
Negapatam	100.1	78.7	77	..	1.47	—0.24

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 8th July, 1918, was 29.920 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparisen at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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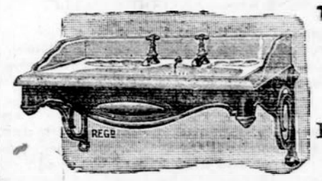

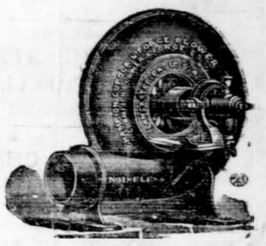

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